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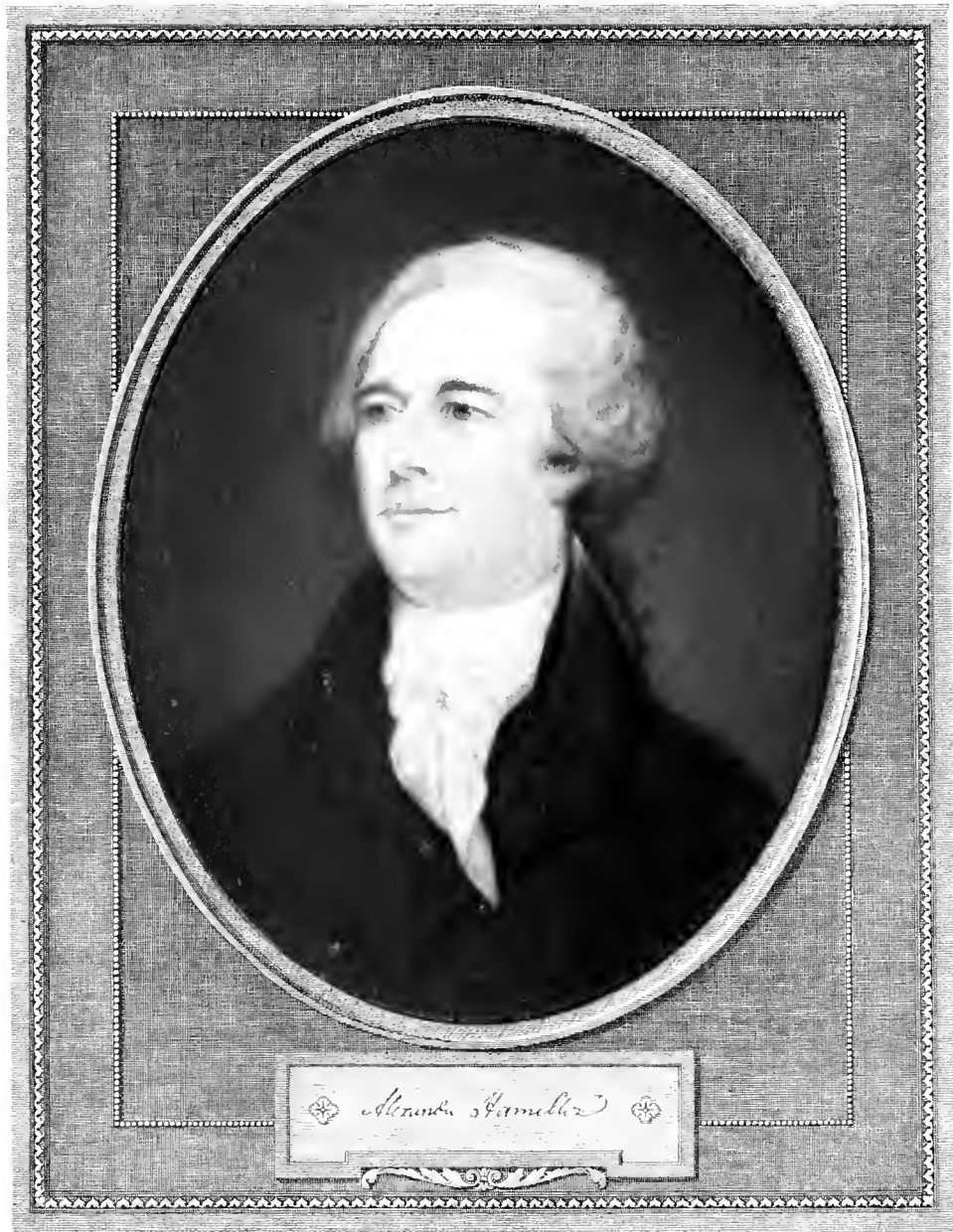
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BOOK OF NEW YORK



AMERICAN BANKERS
ASSOCIATION CONVENTION
NEW YORK CITY
OCTOBER 2-6, 1922



*Painted by Trumbull from life.
Reproduced for the "Book of New York" through
courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art*

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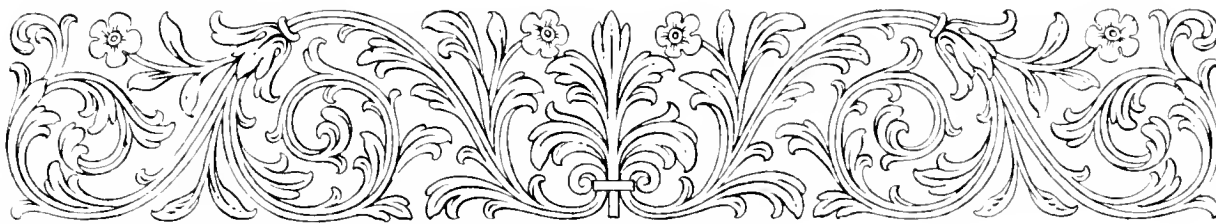
B O O K *of NEW YORK*



NEW YORK
Privately Printed for AMERICAN
BANKERS ASSOCIATION
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
October 2-6, 1922

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FOREWORD



We have prepared this book for the guests of the Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Bankers Association as a reminder of what New York is, how it became what it is, and as a guide to some of the places of interest to visitors in this city. The bankers of New York wish to express again their deep appreciation of the privilege of being your hosts and of offering to you our hospitality in every way that may accord with your own plans. We are sincerely desirous of having each one of the delegates and guests feel that New York's welcome is a most cordial one.

And we think it is appropriate to remind you that this city is yours as much as it is ours. New York is the greatest urban proof of the growth and greatness of our own United States. Each one of you has contributed to make it what it is, and the city has grown in size only as it has grown in usefulness, not usefulness alone to those of us who live here, but usefulness to every farm, village and city in this country and to you who come from every State. Most of us who live here came from your own home towns; we share your memories, and we value this Convention as an opportunity to renew old friendships and establish new ones.

We, who, through working here, see the real New York, know that this city is founded on faith and integrity, and that, despite its size, its heart is very human and very responsive. We would like to have you, as our guests this week, see something of this city as we see it and, because it is your city and our city, we hope you may share our affection for and pride in New York.

SEWARD PROSSER

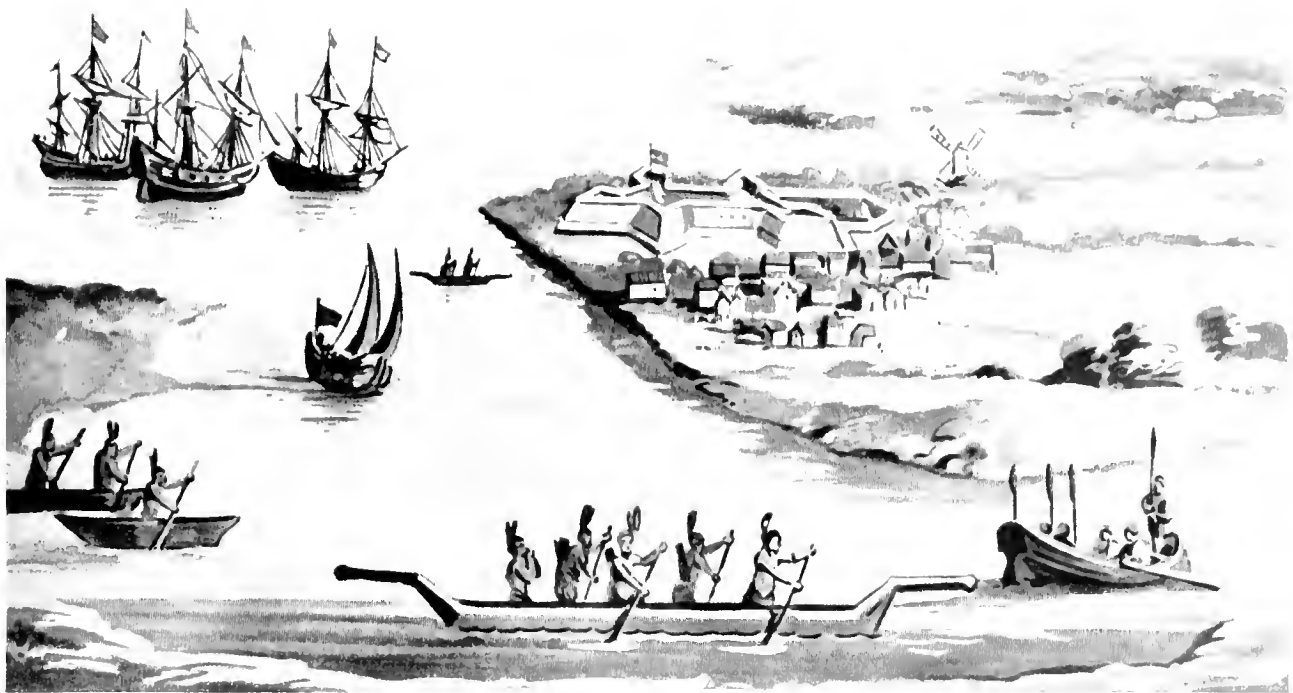
Chairman Committee of One Hundred



Courtesy of Mr. R. T. Nichol

The Duke of York and Albany, after whom the city was named. The well-known portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, engraved by the famous French engraver Picart. The Duke, afterwards James II, was created in 1664 Proprietor of New York by his brother Charles II. His proprietorship then included the City, the present State of New York, and a considerable territory extending south into Maryland. New York had recently been re-annexed to the British Crown following a temporary occupancy by the Dutch. When this American proprietorship was established the title of

Fort Orange was changed to Fort Albany, the site of the present capital of the State.



The "Hartgers View" of New York

The first view of New York ever shown to the world. Date depicted, 1625-8. It was drawn by Kryn Fredericks, engineer of Fort Amsterdam, and for years hung in Peter Stuyvesant's Council Room in the Stadt House. It was finally sent to Holland, and rescued from oblivion by Adriaen Van der Donck, who used it in the first book written on New Amsterdam, and published by Joost Hartgers, Amsterdam, in 1651. It is known as the "Hartgers View."

Courtesy of the New York Historical Society



© Hamilton Maxwell

New York, 1922

View of New York today showing the exact location depicted in the first or Hartgers view above. The Fort stood where the Custom House stands today. Skyscrapers replace the little houses clustered outside the Fort in the first picture.



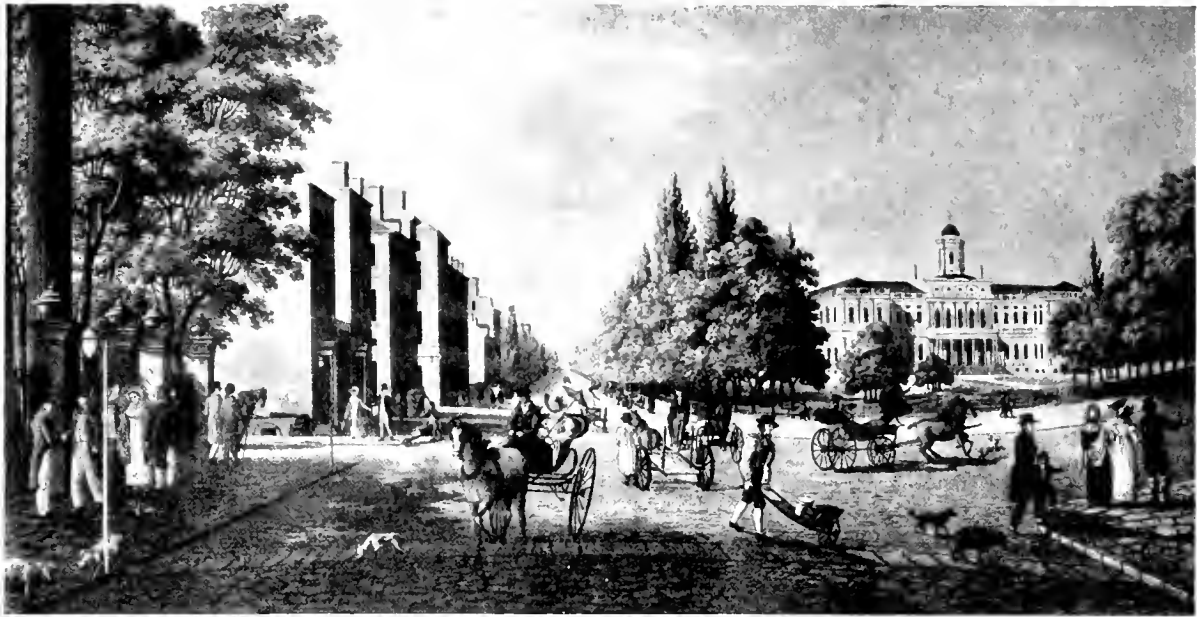
Broadway from Bowling Green, 1825

Looking up from No. 1 Broadway west side to Trinity Church, 1825, showing Kennedy, Watts and Livingston houses (Nos. 1, 3 and 5), built in 1760. The Kennedy house was occupied by British officers during the Revolution. Robert Fulton died in the house which stood just in the rear. This block now occupied by International Mercantile Marine, Bowling Green and Cunard buildings.



Broadway from Bowling Green Today

The same location, with Steamship Office buildings and new Standard Oil Building, corner of Beaver Street at right, now in course of construction (1922). No. 1 Broadway is the first building at the left; Bowling Green in centre.



The Approach to City Hall in 1825

Sr. Paul's Church at extreme left, City Hall on the right, Broadway and private houses on left.



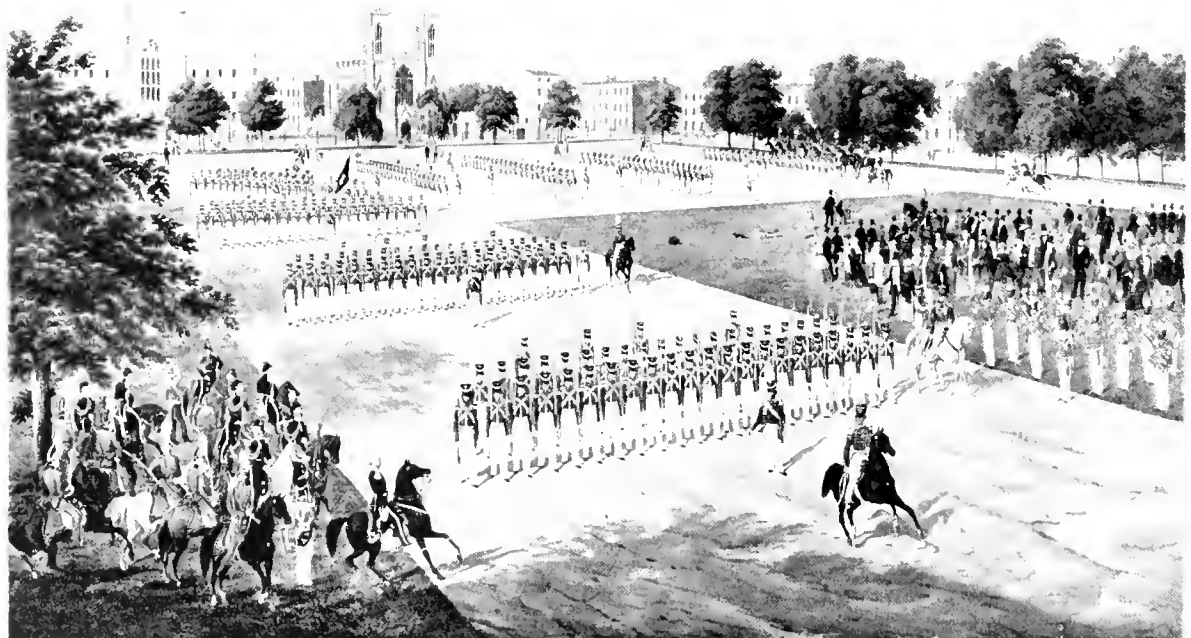
The "Skyscrapers"

The same section in 1922. The low six-story building in the center is part of the site of the Astor House. The prominent modern buildings include the Woolworth at the left, the Municipal Building in the distance, centre. To the right of this is "Newspaper Row" with the World and Tribune Towers, and in the right foreground, the American Telephone and Telegraph Building.



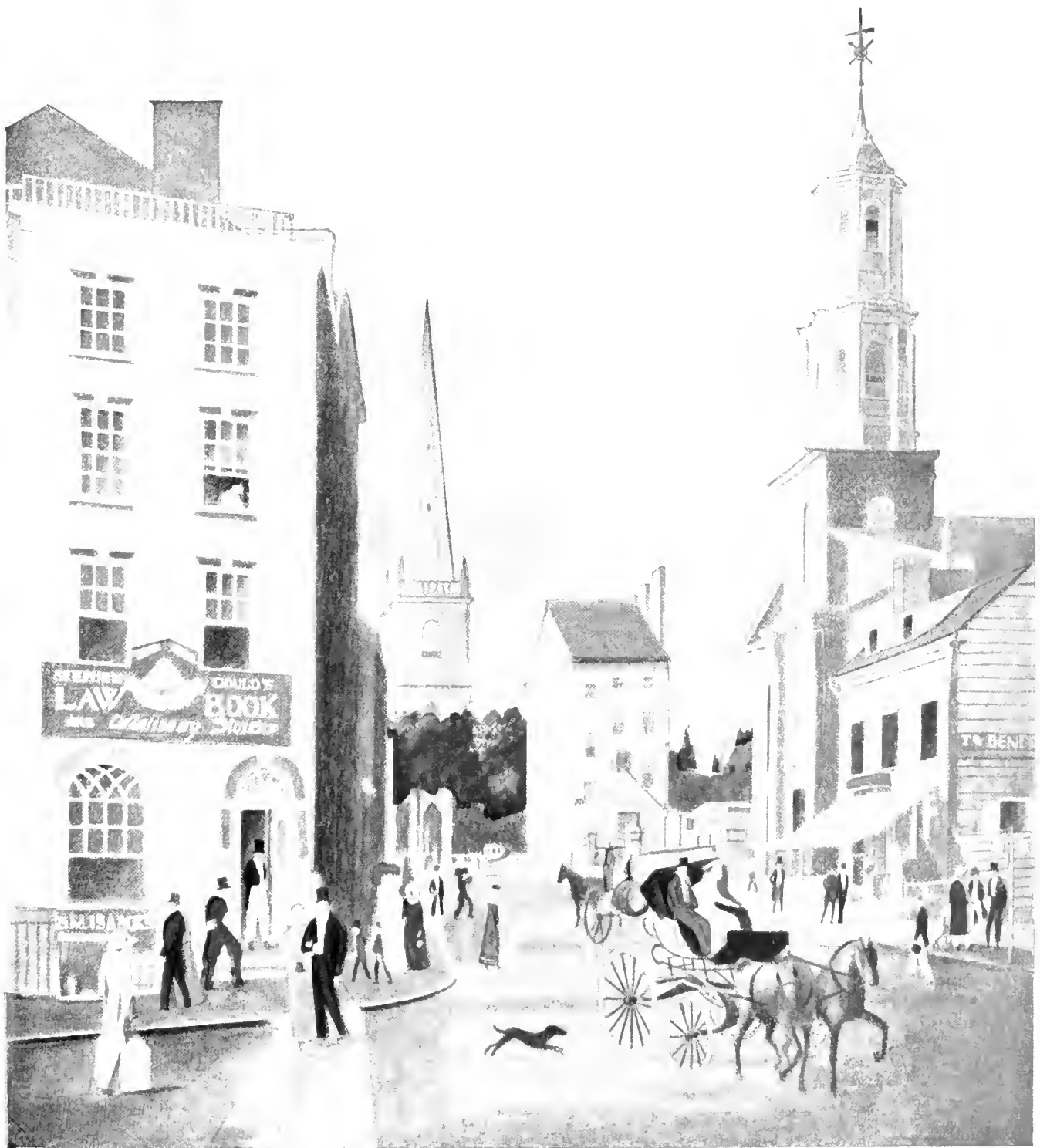
St. Paul's Church and Old Broadway Stages, 1833

The three small buildings were removed to make way for the Astor House. William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," studied law in the building at the right with the sign "J. Lowe & Co."



Washington Square, Greenwich Village, as a Parade Ground, 1850

It was Potter's Field, 1789-1823; made a Park in 1827. Buildings of the New York University are at upper left. Each face in this picture represents an actual person.



A Rare View of Wall Street from Broad Street, 1825

A unique sketch of contemporary date, giving an excellent idea of street traffic and costumes of that early period.

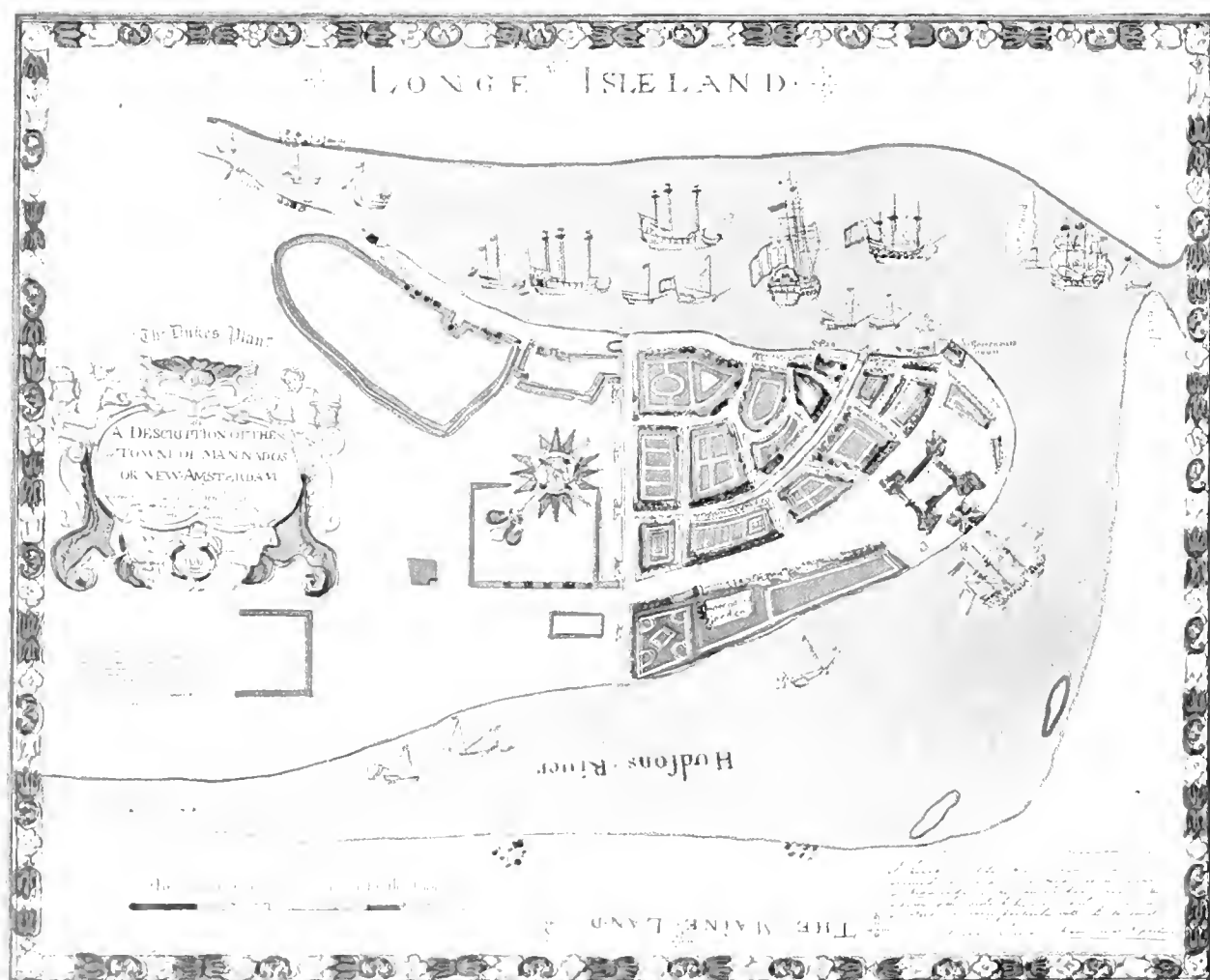
The corner at the left (Law Book) is now occupied by the new addition to the Stock Exchange. Back of this was Josiah Hoffman's law office where Washington Irving studied law. To the rear of what is now the new Stock Exchange building is a small street called New Street because it was "new" when the Dutch burghers first built it three hundred years ago and the name has never been changed. The church in the center is, of course, old Trinity. The tall building with steeple is the First Presbyterian Church, used as a hospital during the Revolution. This church is now on Fifth Avenue near 12th Street. The little two-story wooden building with the awning was a famous tavern in its day kept by John Simmons. Washington dined here and the first Mayor of New York was appointed here.

Original by L. N. P. & S. Co. "The Geography of New York" ©



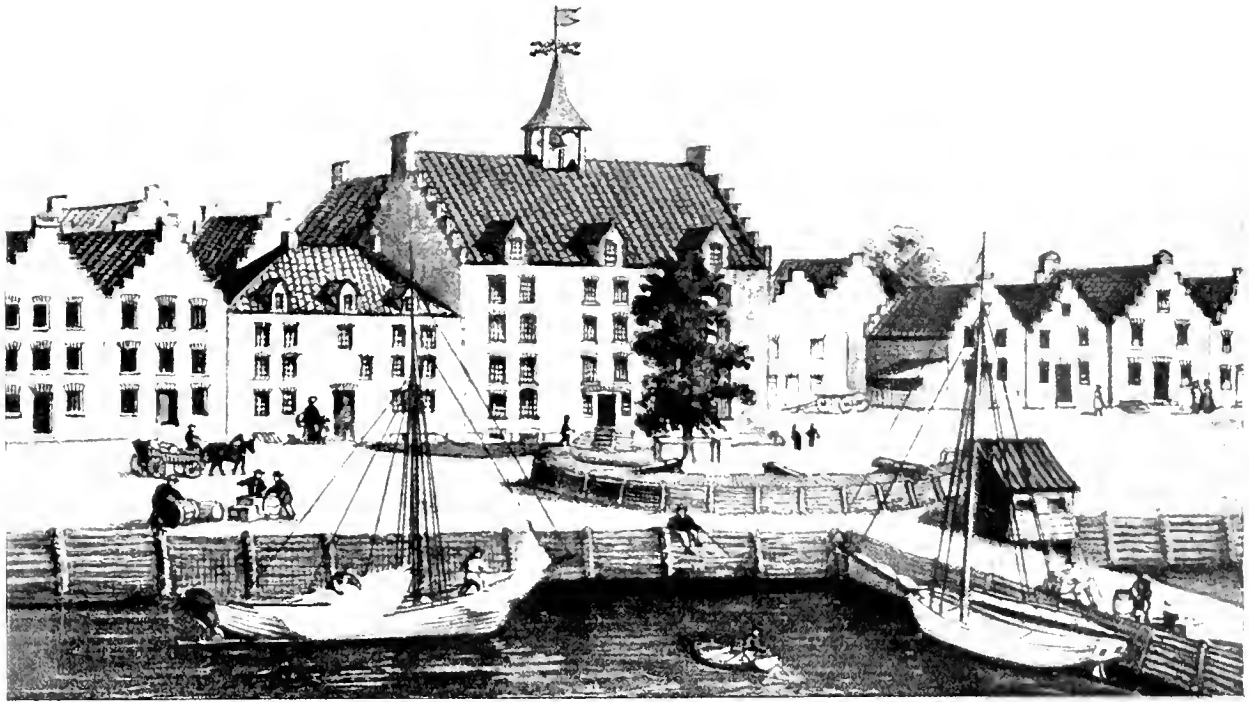
The Second View of New York, about 1655

This view, known as the "Visscher View," shows the city about twenty years after the one shown on another page. Already the little settlement gives signs of growth. The picture shows Pearl Street as a pretty shore road with a pebbly beach running down to the water (in the center of the picture).



New York As It Was When the English Took Possession in 1664: "The Duke's Plan"

This remarkable drawing was owned by George III, who bequeathed it to the British Museum along with other items pertaining to his lost "beloved" colonies in America. It shows how the town looked when it was first taken from the Dutch. The wall or stockade where Wall Street now stands is one of its most striking features. The Duke of York for whom our city is named is credited with having drawn this map based on the Nicoll's survey, hence the title.



New York's First Municipal Building—The Stadt Huys

Located at the corner of Coenties Slip and Pearl Street, which then faced the river, this building sheltered the early Burgomasters and Schepens and other city officials. The home of Governor Lovelace, afterwards a tavern, adjoins it on the left. The St. Nicholas Society owns a copper wind-vane, presented to it by Washington Irving, which is supposed to have come from the cupola of this building when it was demolished in 1700.



The First Capitol Building of the United States

Old Federal Hall, corner Wall and Nassau Streets, 1789, now site of Sub-Treasury

In this building Washington was inaugurated President. It was here that he signed the papers creating the Supreme Court of the United States. It was here also that he appointed Jefferson minister to France. Hamilton's greatest achievements were planned and largely executed within its walls.



Fraunce's Tavern, corner Pearl and Broad Streets, where Washington Took Farewell of his Officers

Fraunce's Tavern is one of the interesting buildings in New York, and was the scene of many stirring events during the Revolutionary period. It divides honors with St. Paul's Chapel, Washington's Headquarters and the Roger Morris Mansion in its connection with memories of Washington in New York. In the "Long Room" occurred the affecting scene with his officers during which, for the last time, he took leave of his comrades-in-arms, and retired to Mount Vernon.

From the Collection of the Sons of the Revolution



View of Broad Street looking toward the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, 1789

This interesting view shows Broad Street from below Exchange Place to Wall Street, including the sites now occupied by the Stock Exchange and other large buildings. Federal Hall, at the end of the street, was for a brief period the seat of Congress when this city was the Nation's Capital. When this building was removed Nassau Street was opened through the site, and the present Sub-Treasury was built somewhat to the right. During the Dutch period a canal extended up this street nearly to the corner. This is the best example of a New York Street Under Three Flags—Dutch, English and American.



The Famous Tontine Coffee House, corner Wall and Water Streets

This coffee house, the building on the left, played a prominent part in the development of the financial district. From it sprang the Merchant's Exchange and it was the forerunner of all the other Exchanges. It succeeded the Merchants' Coffee House, perhaps the most famous tavern New York ever possessed.

From the only known painting by Francis Guy, 1796, in possession of the New York Historical Society



View of Broadway in 1820, showing Grace Church Chapel, adjoining Trinity Church

A most interesting and contemporaneous view of Broadway while it was still a fashionable residential section. Grace Church moved uptown to Tenth Street fifteen or twenty years later. The Empire building, 71 Broadway, headquarters of the United States Steel Corporation, occupies the Grace Chapel site today, and both sides are lined with huge skyscrapers.

Courtesy New York Historical Society



View of New York from Weehawken, 1825

Taken from near the site of the Hamilton-Burr duel. This picturesque region is now wholly covered by huge coal pockets, railroad terminals, army docks and foreign steamship piers. Above the cliffs to which the road leads, lies a very pretty suburban city connected with New York by ferry.



Broadway from Dey to Barclay Street, 1843

Rare drawing of Broadway, showing St. Paul's and the Park View Hotel (Astor House) about 1843. The small two-story houses at the left are part of the block between Fulton and Dey Streets now covered by the new buildings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.



Castle Garden in 1850

This is now our Aquarium. It was originally built as one of the main defences in the War of 1812 and was named Fort Clinton. It was originally separated from the mainland by a stretch of water which was filled in prior to 1850. After the peace, it became a great popular place of amusement and was the scene of Jenny Lind's first appearance in America under the great P. T. Barnum. It then became the receiving station for emigrants, many of whom settled in the West and elsewhere, and still remember old Castle Garden. The present Aquarium, daily open to the public, is one of the most interesting features of modern New York.

Courtesy Dean Turner, A. A. A. Association



Present Site of World Building and Entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, 1853

Nothing shows the great changes in New York better than the substitution of the great East River Bridge entrance and the World Building for these wooden shacks that stood opposite City Hall Park in the 40's. This is Park Row, popularly known as Newspaper Row, where many of New York's great dailies were published. Only the World and the New York Tribune remain on this block. The great Municipal Building leading to the new Civic Centre is across the way.

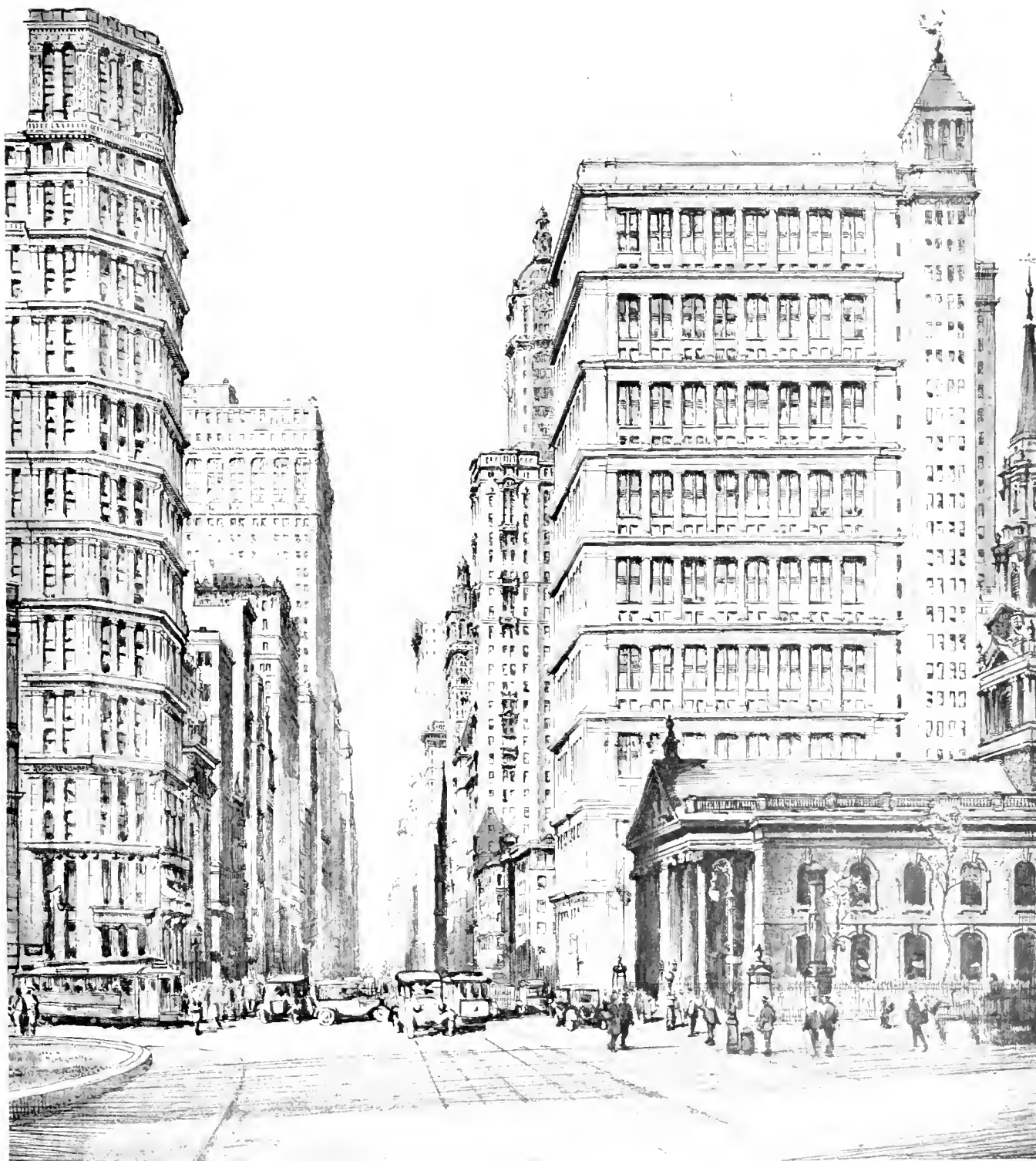


The Main Street in Our Village: Broadway looking South from St. Paul's in 1835

At the time of the Revolution Broadway was opened only to Chambers Street. In 1796 it was called Great George's Street. As late as the seventies, awnings were in front of nearly every store up to Union Square and their iron or wooden supports dotted the curb, separated by an occasional tree or front stoop from some lingering dwelling house.

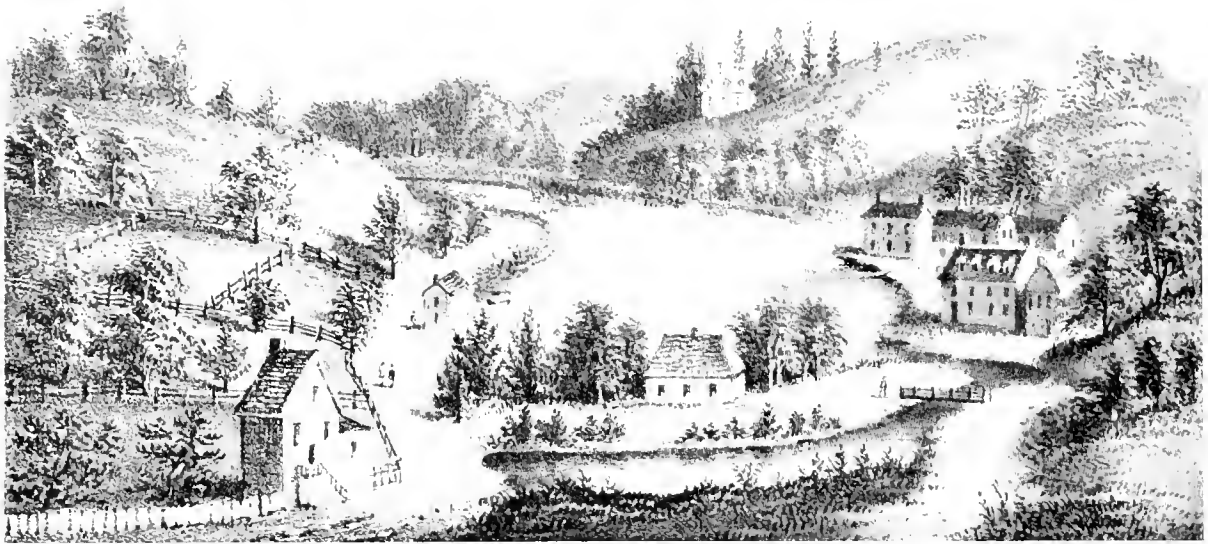
The trees have died, the stoops have been shaved off and the awnings are now only a memory.

From a contemporary sketch in 1835



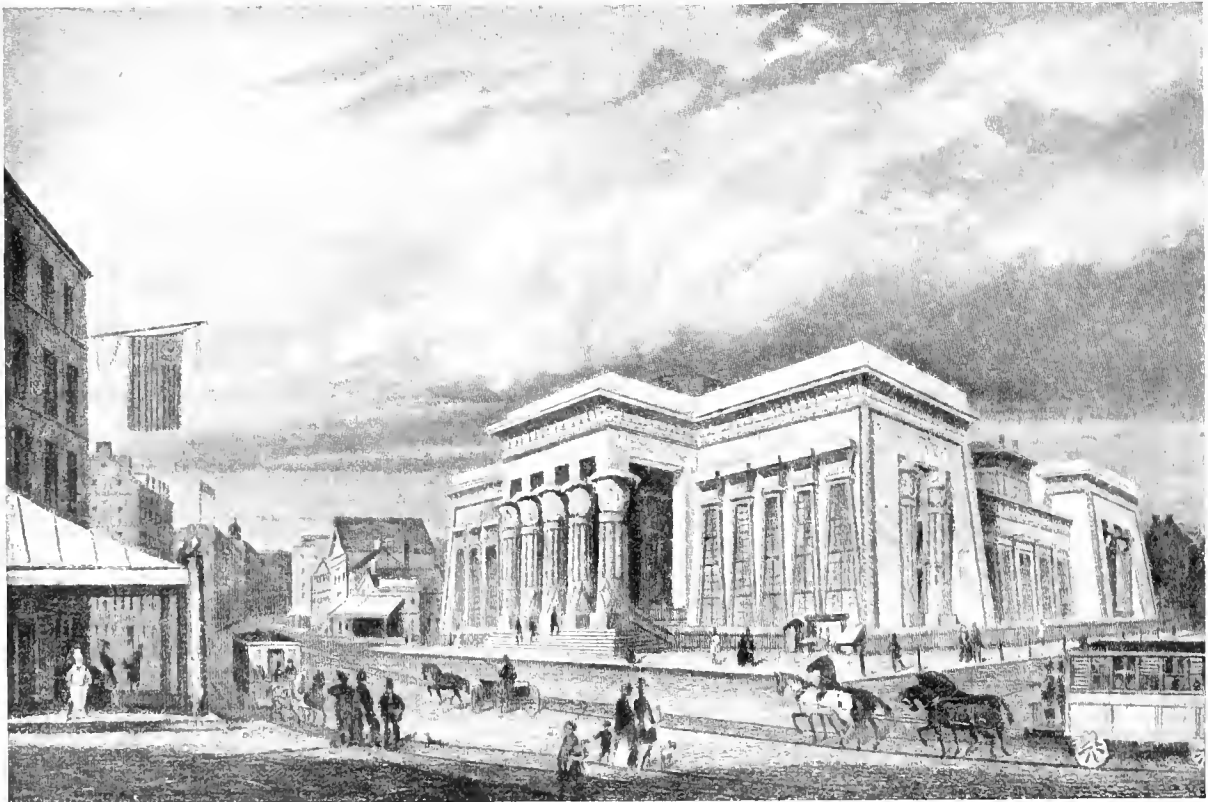
Looking Down Broadway, 1922

Broadway at St. Paul's Church from same point as shown on opposite page.
St. Paul's is at the right in each picture.



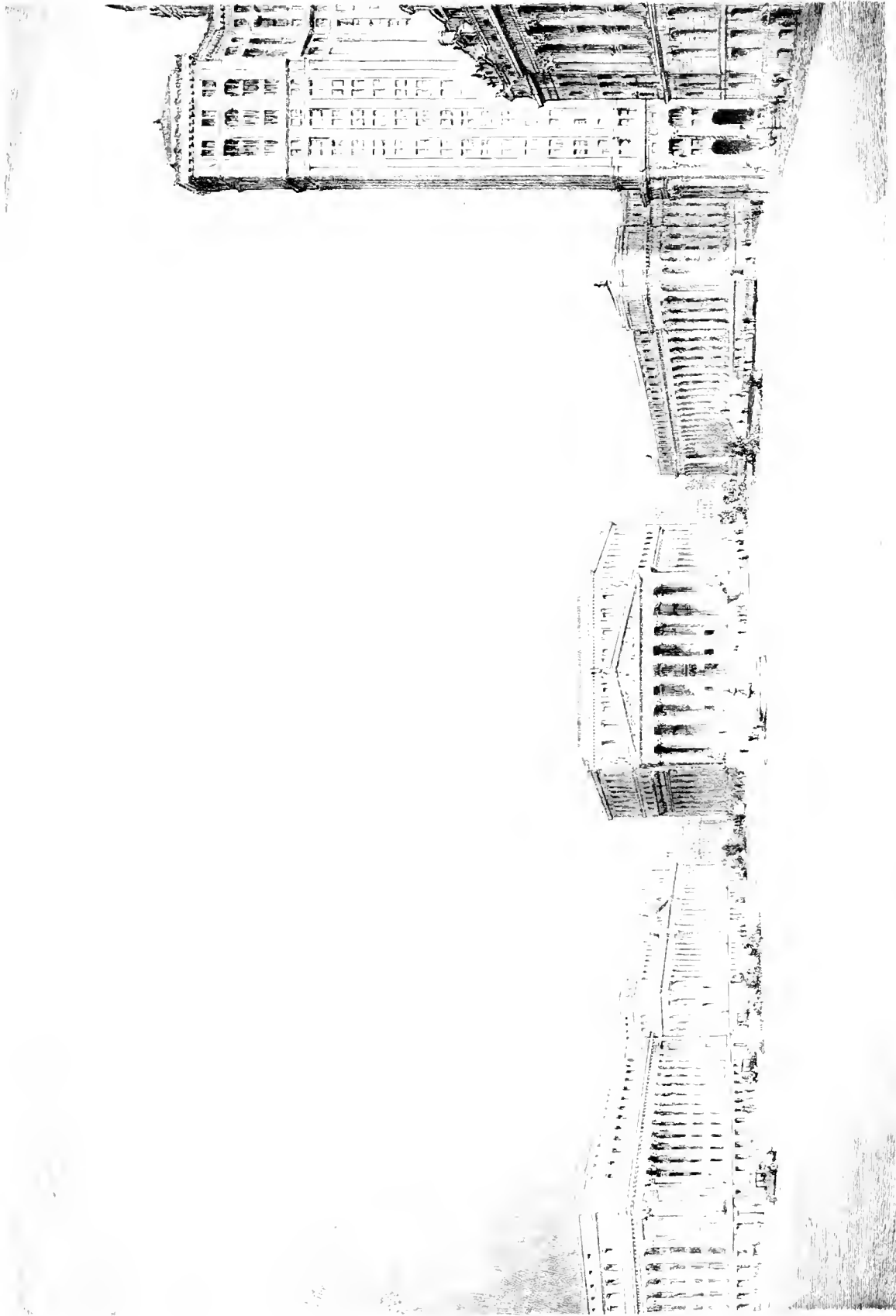
Collect Pond, a Famous Place in Old New York

It occupied the site on which the new Court House is now being built. The new Civic Centre will soon cover all the space formerly occupied by this seventy-acre lake. Prince William, later William IV of England, was saved from drowning here in 1781. It was a great resort for fishermen and skaters. Fitch tried out his new steamboat on this body of water, while Fulton and Livingston looked on. It was drained and filled in about 1821.



The Old "Tombs"

The old City Jail, called "The Tombs," and Criminal Courts Building, on Centre Street, between White and Leonard (built in 1838 from stone taken from the Bridewell in City Hall Park), which were removed to make room for the present Magistrates Courts and jail. The bridge which joined them gave convicted persons their last look of freedom, and was known as the "Bridge of Sighs." The site was formerly covered by Collect Pond, shown above.

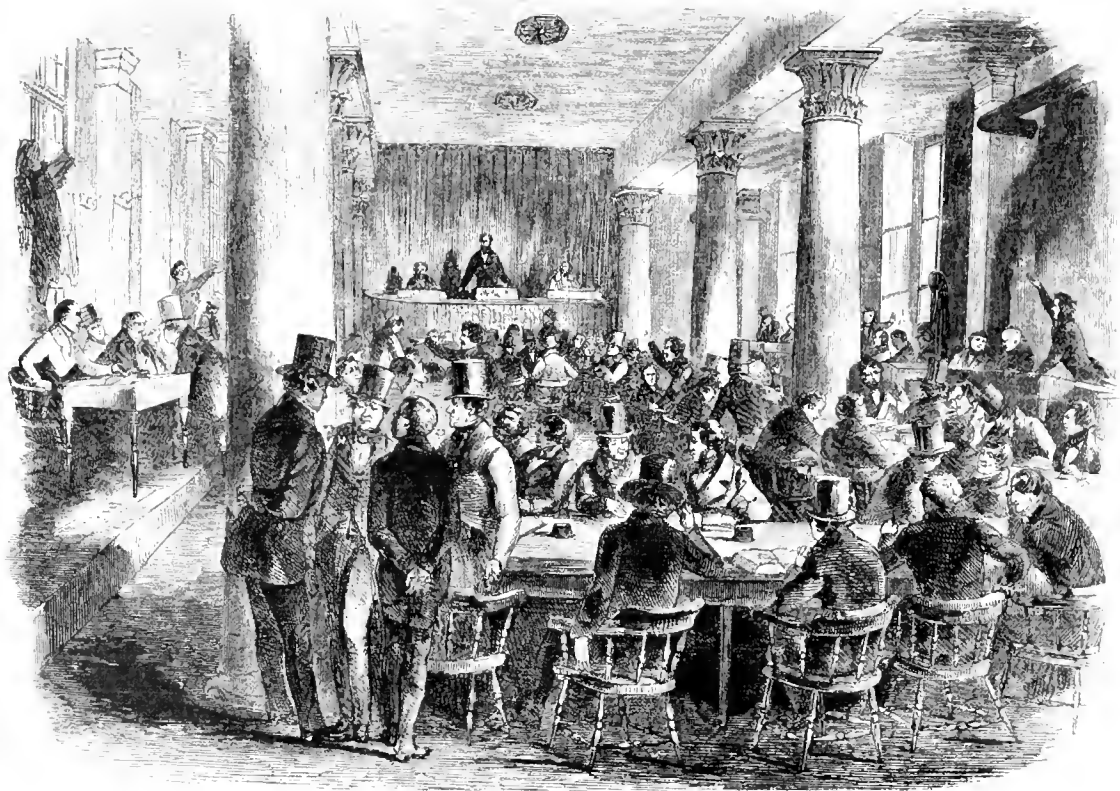


COURT HOUSE - STATE ADMINISTRATION - MUNICIPAL BUILDING - HALL OF RECORDS - NEW YORK CITY

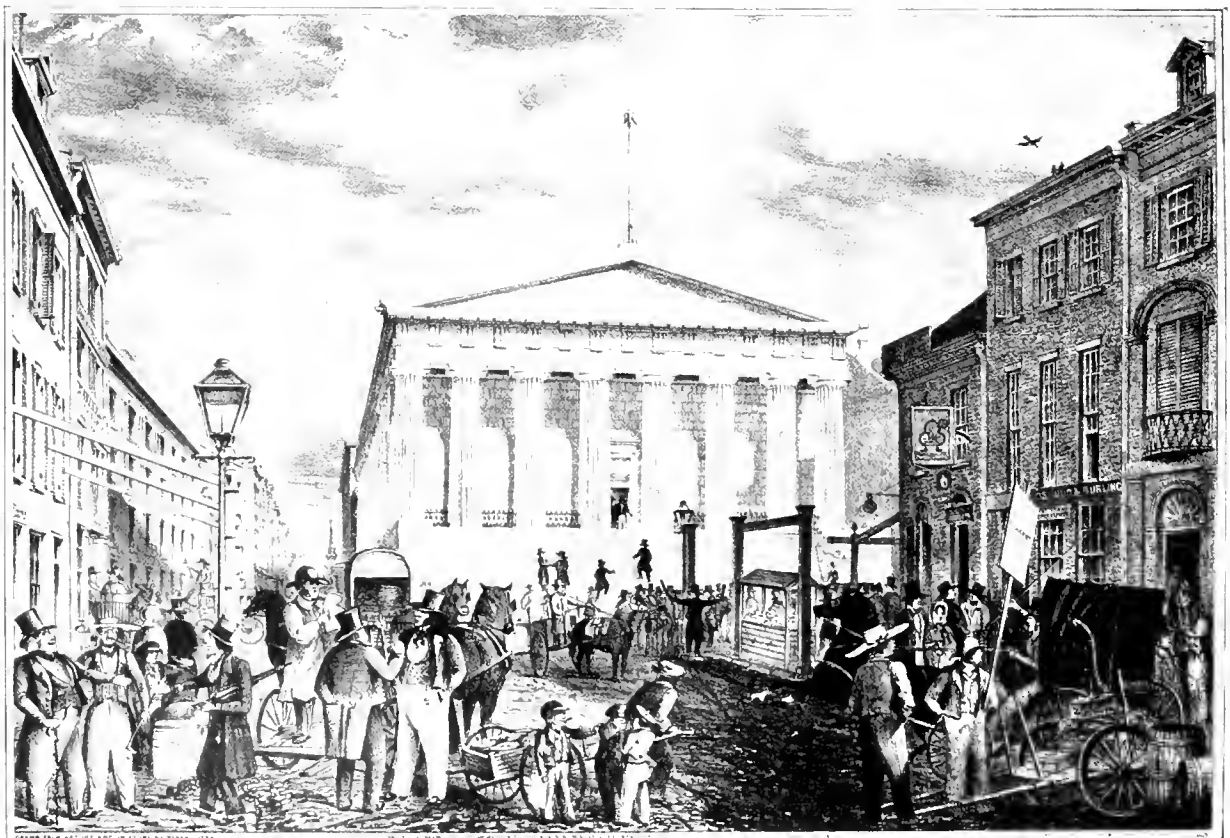
The New Civic Centre

New York's new Civic Centre now in course of construction on the site of Collect Pond. The octagonal building in the middle is the Court House, which will be finished in 1925. The building at the left are the proposed new Post Office and Federal Courts. The building at the right is the State Administration, and the high buildings in foreground are the Municipal Building and Hall of Records. The Civic Centre begins at the Court House and continues to the end of City Hall Park. The old Post Office now standing there will be removed.

Drawn by the Board of Architects, New York City, and the City of New York.



Interior of the Stock Exchange in 1853



VIEWS IN NEW YORK BY ROBERT N. M. H. 1
No. 1
THE CUSTOM HOUSE, 1845

The Custom House, about 1845

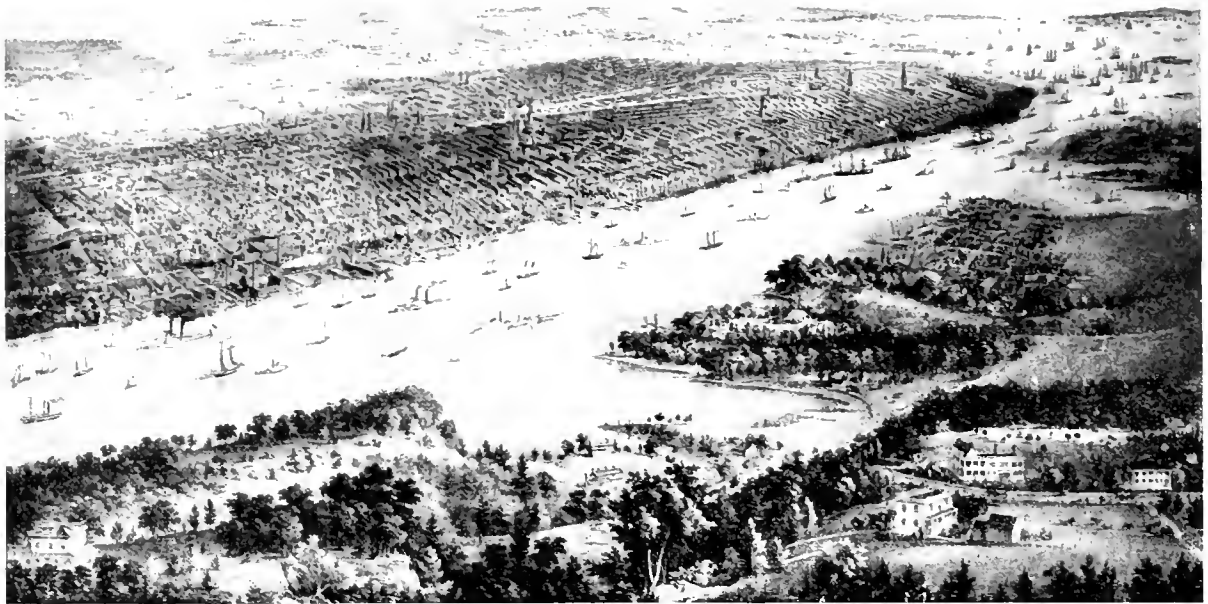
A view on Broad Street in front of the Stock Exchange and Sub-Treasury (then the Custom House), showing the old Oyster Stand that formerly stood in front of the Morgan Building, about 1845.

Courtesy Mr. J. P. Morgan



The Stock Exchange

The Stock Exchange building with its new annex at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, 1922.



New York from Hoboken, about 1853

All of the sylvan scene on the Jersey shore (right of picture) is now covered with coal chutes, derricks, docks and ferries.



Hell Gate Bridge

The wonderful bridge built by the New Haven Railroad to permit continuous transportation of trains to the South, eliminating the former connection by ferry, by a connection with the Pennsylvania. The bridge is about five miles long and spans the East River near Hell Gate, crossing to Long Island.



First Elevated Railroad

Charles T. Harvey, President of the first Elevated Railroad, the West Side & Yonkers Patent F.R.R. (now Ninth Avenue) — on constraining that a car would not fall off the track, 1868. Mr. Gerehardt, third from the right, is still actively employed in the Interborough Company.
Courtesy of Mr. Frank Helley



West Broadway and Reade Street

Officers and directors of the American Express Company at the corner of West Broadway and Reade Street, on one of their regular green wagons, on the way to the dedication of their new Hudson Street Building, shown in the background. About 1864.



Brooklyn Bridge, 1881

Approach to Brooklyn Bridge as it appeared when first opened. The row of small buildings on right facing Park Row, including French's Hotel, a famous hostelry, are now occupied by the World Building. The old Sun Building and Tribune Building are at extreme right.



Entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, 1922

Approach to the Bridge today. The entrance is the peak roofed structure next to the World Building (with the dome) which occupies the old site of French's Hotel shown in the top picture. The low colonial building in left centre is our City Hall. The large building at left is the Municipal Building.



The Present Cotton Exchange Building

The new Cotton Exchange Building, facing Beaver, Hanover and William Streets, 1922. This is their third building.

From architect's drawing

Courtesy Donn Barber



The Cotton Exchange Building, 1870

The first building of the New York Cotton Exchange, 142 Pearl Street, occupied 1870-72.



Old Water Front

South Street in the "Roaring Forties," showing the spars and bowsprits of the Chinese Tea Clippers and Liverpool Packets. A square-rigged ship is rarely seen these days along our river front.



The Water Front of the Present Day, 1922

Through these great steamship docks passes a substantial part of the ocean freight of the modern world



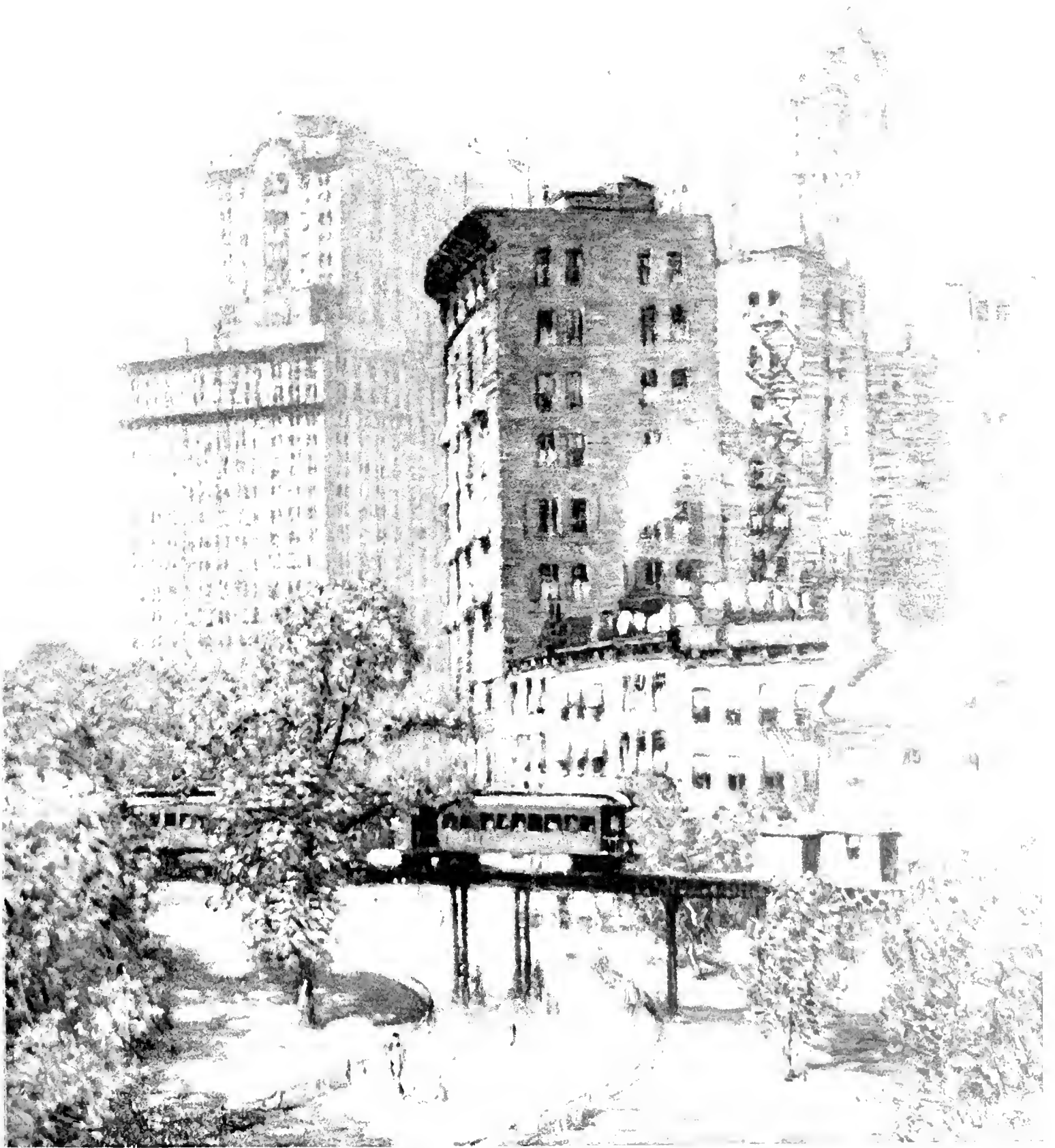
BROADWAY

Broadway from Chambers Street to Murray in 1853

The old Shoe and Leather Bank occupied the left corner of Chambers Street (centre). Delmonico's Restaurant adjoined the Irving House on the right. Note the curious costumes and vehicles in foreground.

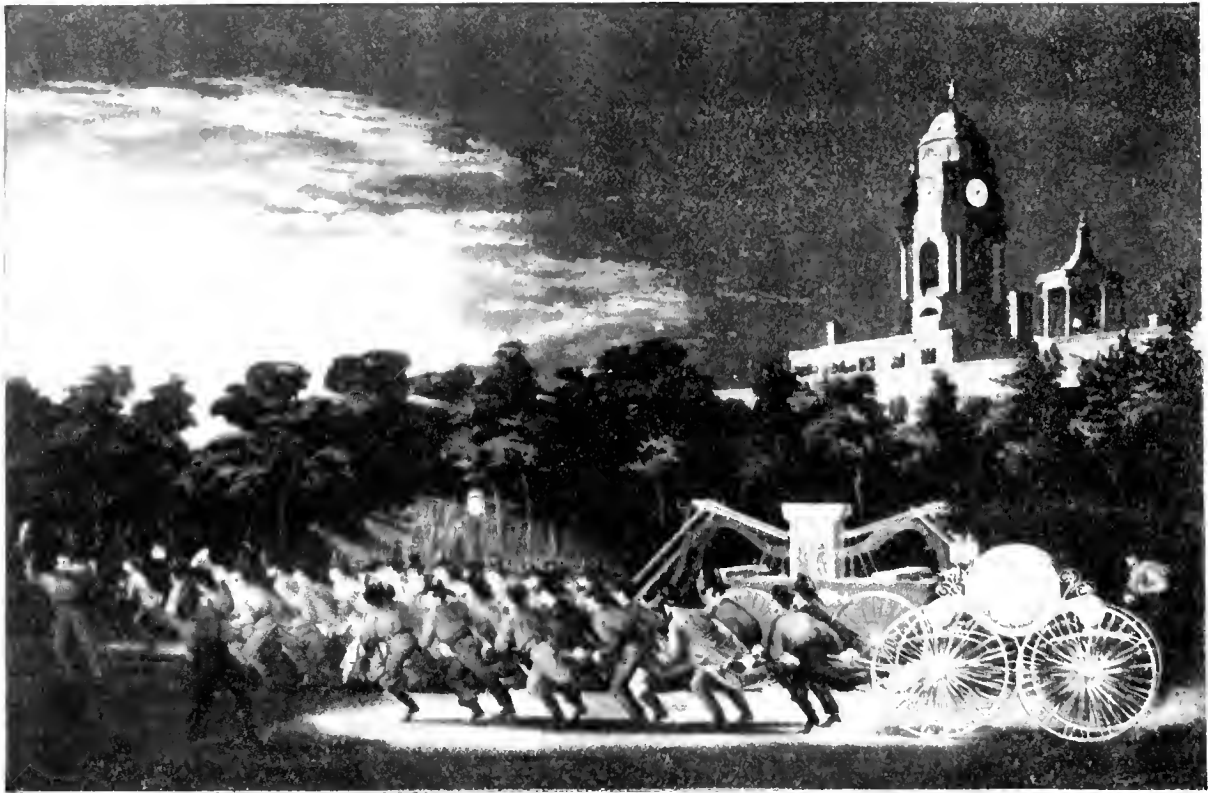


Broadway from Chambers Street Today



Battery Park and State Street

This view shows the striking contrast between New York buildings of the early nineteenth and of the twentieth centuries. The little houses on the right were in 1810 or thereabouts the most imposing in town, and are all that remain of this famous block, which included the homes of James D. Wolfe, Robert Fano, Thomas W. Ludlow, Archibald Gracie, Joseph P. Phoenix, Moses Rogers, Chancellor Livingston, Robert Fulton, John B. Cole, and others. For many years this stately old street, commanding, as it did, a splendid unobstructed view of one of the magnificent harbors of the world and the wooded heights of Brooklyn across the river, was deservedly the most fashionable and exclusive residential section of the city.



A Day in the Life of a Fireman. "Jump Her, Boys, Jump Her"

Half a century has barely passed since New York depended entirely upon volunteer firemen for protection against this great public danger. She was last among the great cities to change from the old system to the new. In these old Currier & Ives lithographs the figures shown in the pictures are portraits of well known members of the various companies, old Harry Howard showing conspicuously among them. This print shows the fire apparatus being drawn past City Hall Park.



Burning of Harmer's Museum, corner Broadway and Ann Street, in 1865

One of the best remembered incidents in Old New York. Thousands of men still living "stood on the corner opposite holding their father's hand" while the fire was in progress. A huge dead whale from the Museum lay in the streets for several days to the great discomfort of the neighborhood before it was removed. This fire also marked the last appearance of the Volunteer Firemen, an organization that had existed since the city began.



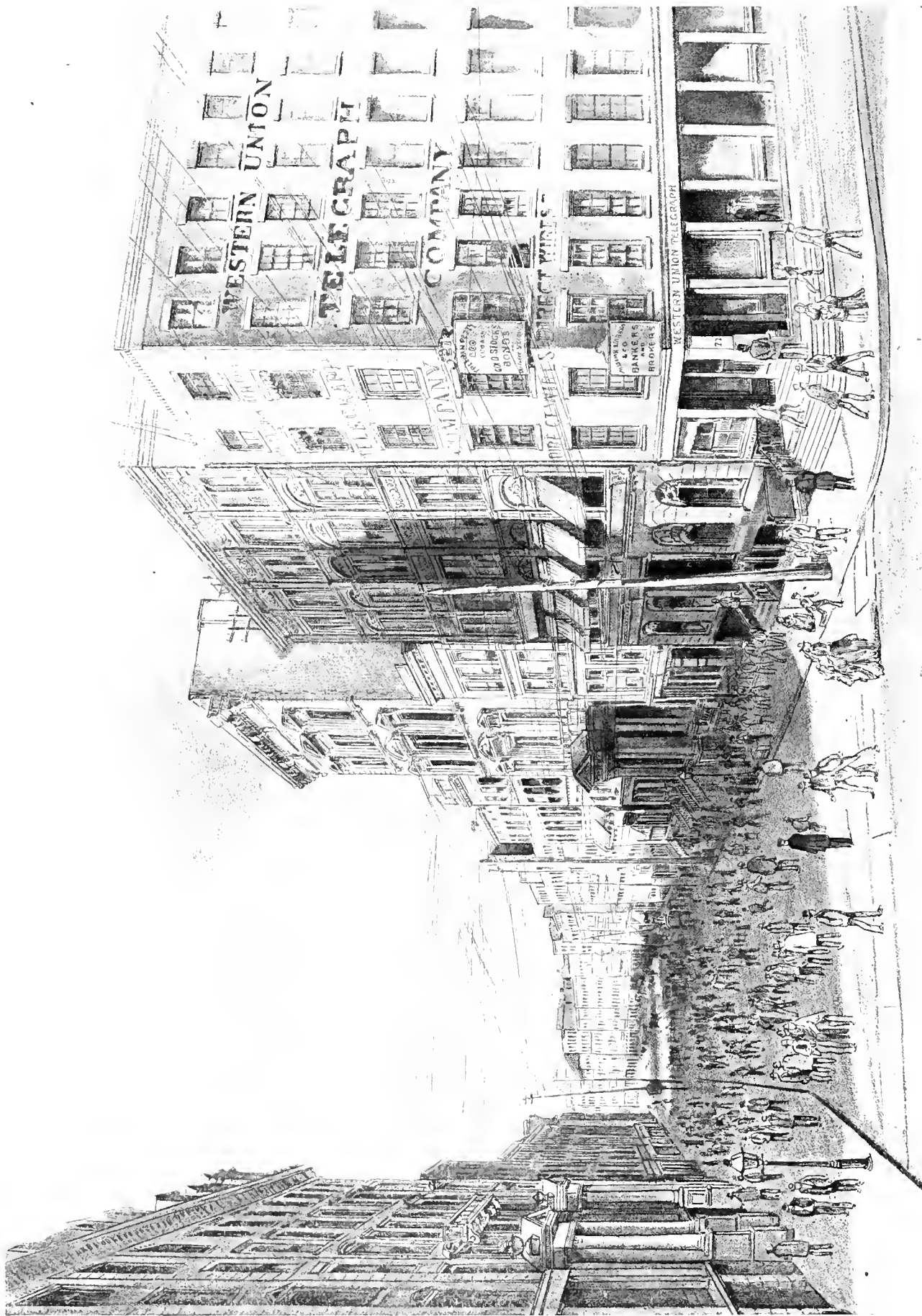
Depot of the Hudson River Railroad at Chambers Street and West Broadway, 1868

The main terminal was at 37th Street and Eleventh Avenue. From that point passengers continued the downtown journey in long horse-cars, which became known as the "Dolly Varden" cars



Broadway and City Hall Park, 1862

A Brady photograph, showing trees and the wide stretch of awnings all along Broadway. The wagons, stages and costumes are all characteristic of New York in Civil War days.



Looking Dutton Broad Street From Wall, 1873

An interesting view, during "Black Friday," 1873. The building on the right is the old Wilkes Building, first home of the Western Union Company after its organization by Hiram Sibley and its removal from Rochester in 1862. For many years it was known as "Kiernan's Corner," and had a large clock, in the shape of the world, on the Wall Street side. The old Morgan building is shown on the corner opposite.



Hudson River Canal Boats at their Docks along West Street, New York

Until the steamboat and railroad were fully developed, an immense business was done by Canal boats which came down the Hudson from Albany. The present Barge Canal is expected to bring back some of the old time popularity and cheapness of water transportation.



Old-Time Advertising Card Distributed Among New York Merchants, 1859

All the old firms distributed these fancy colored cards and their popularity created the craze for lithographed business cards that raged so violently in the early 80's. This vogue virtually created the business of lithography in this country.

Remarks on Monday December 12

This 24 hours begins with Light wind and pleasant weather at 3 PM Took 2 whales a Long Side at 4 PM commenced cutting at 8 PM Got them in and made Tail headed to the SW through the night moderate wind from the SE Later from moderate wind from South at North Head of Albemarle

Bore E by N Distance about 28 miles Latitude 33° 14' 00" N

Remarks on Tuesday December 13

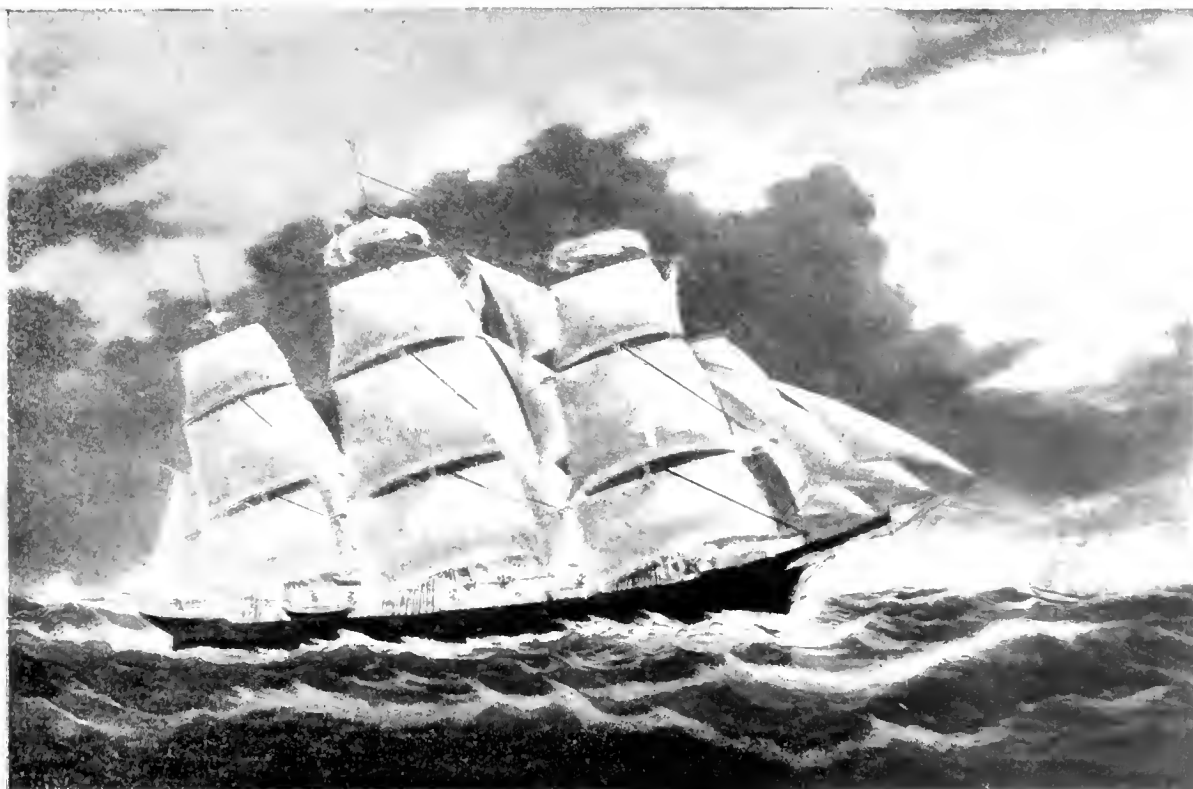
This 24 hours begins with moderate breezes from the South at 1 PM Saw a Dead whale Laid a board and Took him to the Ship at 3 PM finished cutting all hands Employed Bailing through the night moderate Breezes Later from the same all hands employed Bailing to End this 24 hours Latitude 33° 00' 00" South North Head Bearing E by N

Remarks on Wednesday December 14

This 24 hours begins with moderate breezes at 4 PM Saw a School of whales going quick and a Ship in Chace of them Middle part of this 24 hours Brist Trades Later from the same to East 8 AM finished Bailing to End this Day Latitude 33° 06' 00" N North Head of Albemarle Bore NE by N at 10 AM

Forerunner of the Oil Business

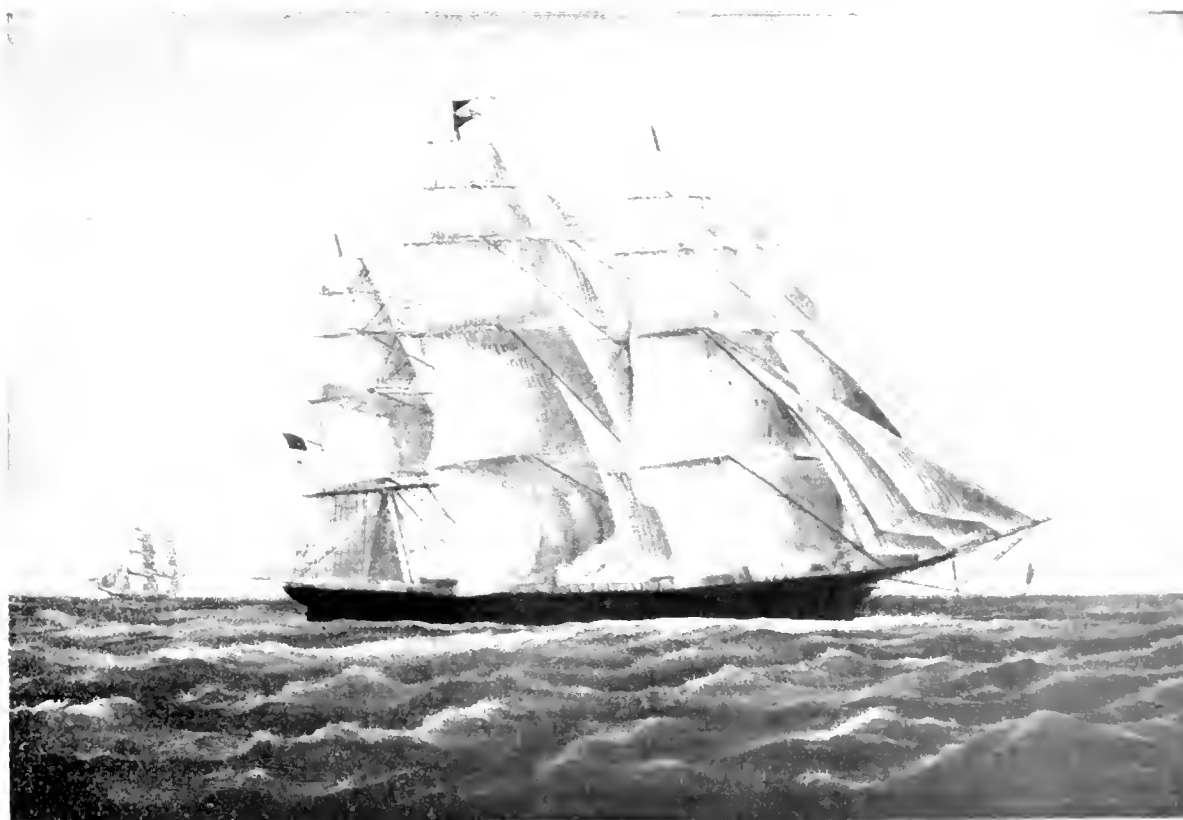
Reproduction of an actual page from an old whaler's log book. When the whale was captured, a full drawing appears. When it was lost the tail is shown disappearing, as in lower right-hand corner. As a reminder of the romantic beginnings of the great oil industry, whaling records possess a peculiar interest.



The Dreadnought, 1853

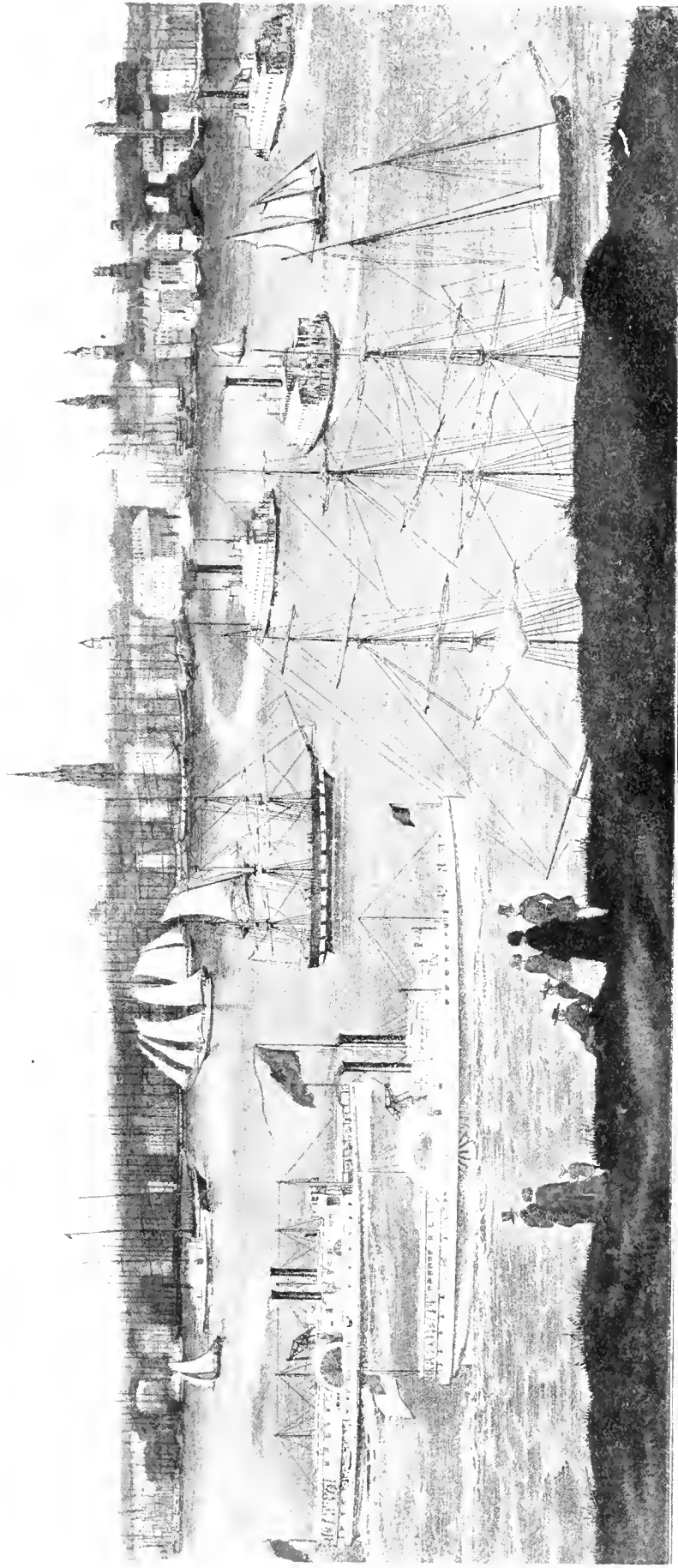
Perhaps the most famous of all the Liverpool Packet ships in the early 50's. Commanded by Capt. Samuel Samuels, still remembered by many New Yorkers as one of the most celebrated deep sea skippers sailing from this port. She was originally a Red Cross Packet Liner and later in the California trade. Few ships ever enjoyed such popularity. On February 4th, 1856, she logged 317 miles on a single day's run on a famous voyage from Liverpool to New York, completed in 13 days 8 hours. She was finally lost among the rugged cliffs and roaring breakers of Cape Horn. Her crew was rescued. She was a strikingly handsome ship and for years was the pride of the port.

She was owned by Governor F. D. Morgan, Francis B. Cutting, Daniel Ogden and others. The majority of the New York fortunes prior to the Civil War grew out of shipping.



Flying Cloud

One of the crack Cape Horners, when the rush to California began in the "Roaring Forties." She was one of the fastest of her kind. The series of voyages that made the fifteen thousand mile run from New York to the Golden Gate in the record time of eighty-one days, during which she logged 374 miles in twenty-four hours while steering northward and westward under topgallant sails after rounding Cape Horn—the fastest day's run under steam or sail ever made up to that time. She was owned by Grenne, Munroe & Co.



FROM BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

TO NEW YORK
BY THE
NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Early Steamboat Days

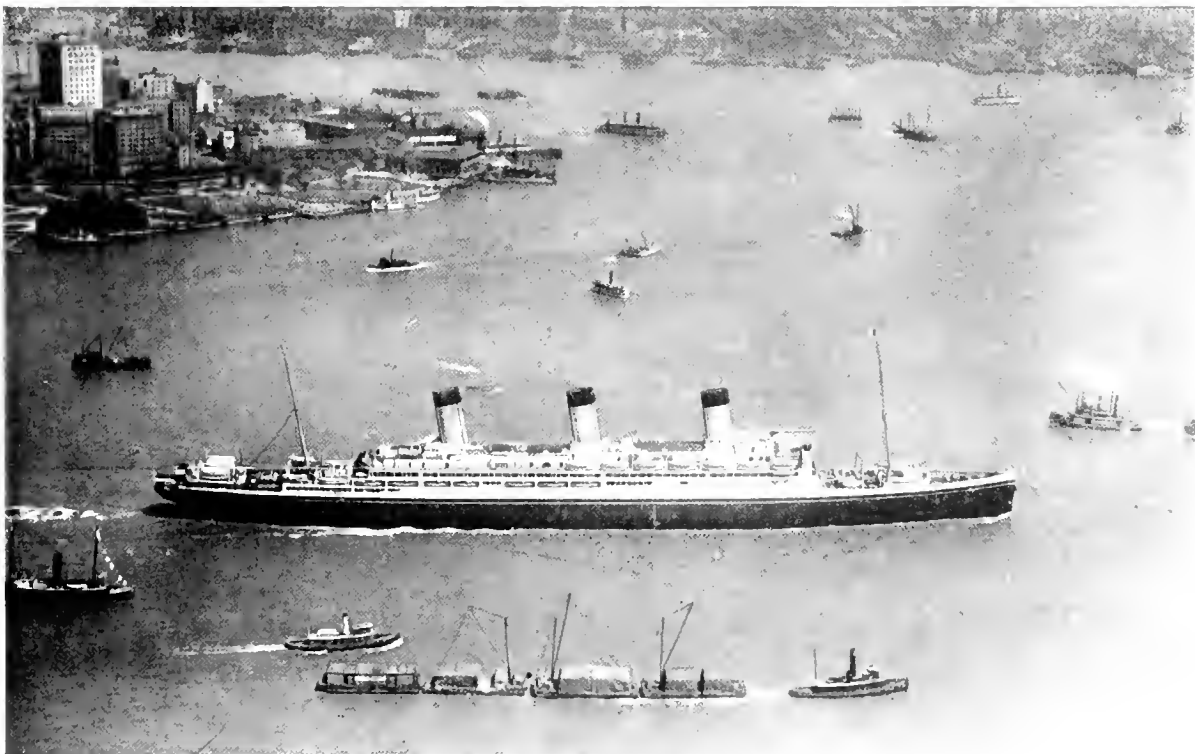
An excellent view of the East River and sky line of New York from Brooklyn Heights in 1848. The steamers "C. Vanderbilt" and "Bay State" in the foreground belonged to the Vanderbilt Line between New York and Boston via Stonington. The Vanderbilts at that time had not entered the railroad field, but were heavily interested in coastwise navigation. The ferries and sailing craft were typical of the time. Note the many sailing vessels lying along the docks at South Street which have now disappeared.

From the Collection of Mr. Robert Gould



The First Steamship

To Robert Fulton belongs the credit of the invention of steamboats. The view shows the *Clermont* on an early voyage passing West Point on the Hudson.



The World's Largest Liner, The Majestic

Fulton's idea has been greatly extended and the modern Atlantic liner is a far cry from the *Clermont*, but a worthy successor. The ship shown is the *Majestic*, the world's largest liner, 956 feet long. (The Woolworth Tower is 551 feet high.)



Nassau Street, looking South to Wall Street
New Federal Reserve Bank Building at left, now in process of construction.



Old Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street
The building on the left is the old Middle Dutch Church on Nassau Street, now the site of the Mutual Life. The main entrance, on Liberty Street, of the new building of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York directly faces the church entrance as shown in this old print.



Wall Street in 1922

Trinity Church stands in the background at the centre.
From a Drawing made for the Book of New York



Wall Street in 1861

Looking East from the Morgan Building
to Hanover Street.



*The Block on Madison Avenue from 23rd to 24th Street
about 1885*

*The residence of Samuel L. M. Barlow on the right, Dr. Parkhurst's
old church on the left.*



The Metropolitan Tower on the Site shown above, 1922

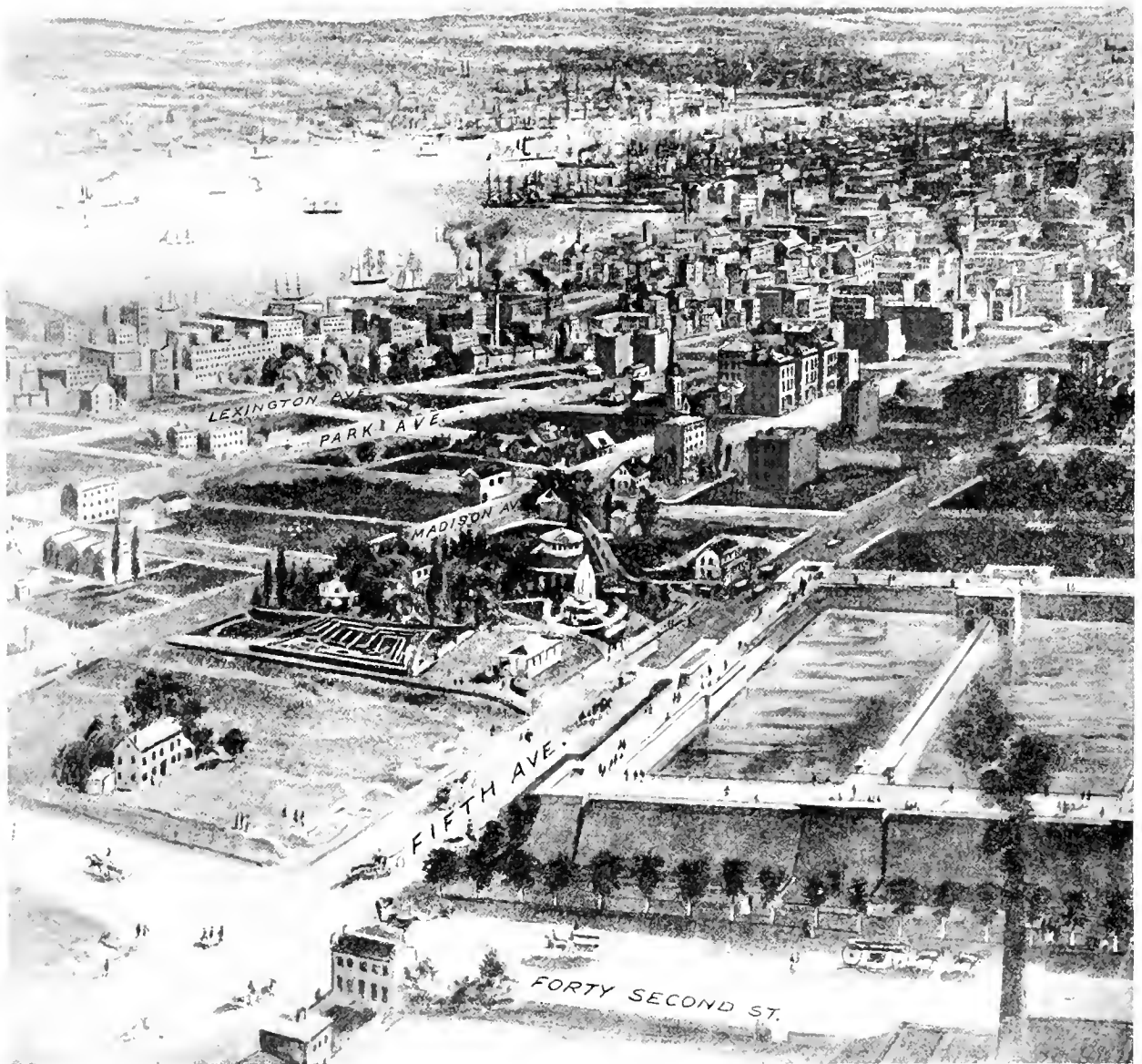


Union Square about 1850, showing the Fine Trees and Iron Fence

The Church of the Puritans is on the left, and adjoining, Abbott's Collegiate Institution for Girls, a famous young ladies seminary, and Daniel Drew's residence above it on the corner of 16th Street.



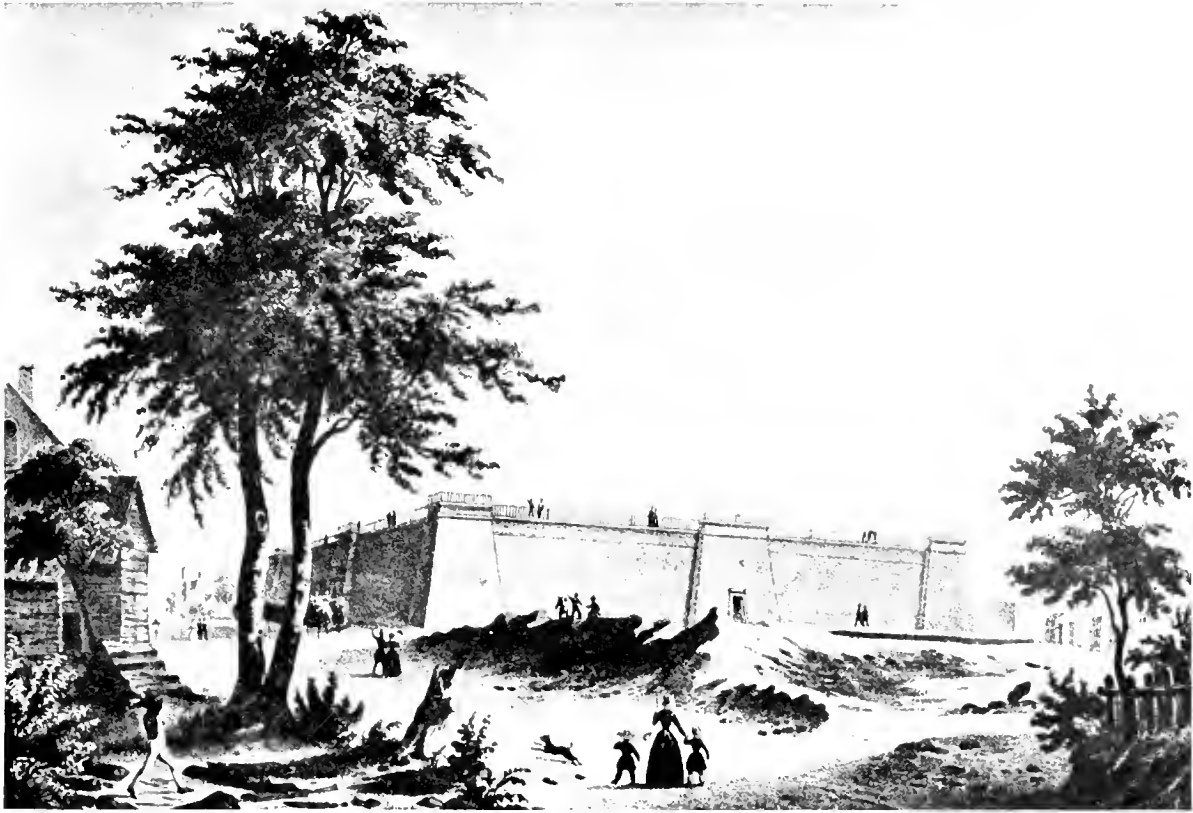
The Same Square Today



Fifth Avenue, looking South from 12nd Street, 1853

At the right is the old Croton Reservoir where the Public Library now stands. Directly opposite is the block between 42nd and 41st Street now covered with modern skyscrapers. The little building opposite the 40th Street corner of the Reservoir was the Croton Cottage a popular road house at the time. Building lots could then be bought in this section for a thousand dollars and less.

Contemporary view, by Wall, drawn from Latting's Observatory opposite the Crystal Palace on 42nd Street



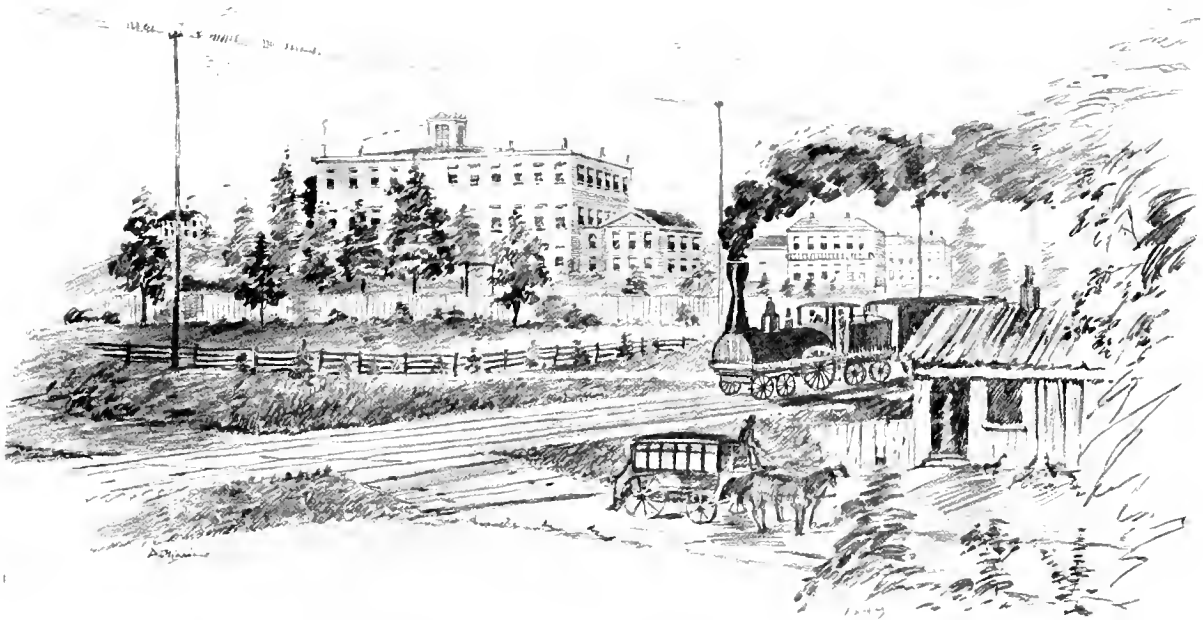
Fifth Avenue from 40th to 42nd Street

The old Croton Reservoir that stood on the two blocks on Fifth Avenue, 40th to 42nd Streets, built in 1842. This marked the first introduction of running water into the houses of New York.



The New York Public Library

The New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue, 40th to 42nd Streets, on the site of the Croton Reservoir which was torn down about 1927.



The Grand Central Terminal Zone about 1858

The building at the left was the Colored Orphan Asylum destroyed during the draft riots in '63 and afterwards occupied by Columbia College. The little wooden shack marks the site of the present Grand Central Terminal.



The Grand Central Zone Today

The main station is in the centre. The Hotel Commodore is at the right; the Biltmore at the left. Park Avenue viaduct in the foreground at the left, crossing over 42nd Street, and connecting Park Avenue which continues back of the Terminal.



The "Squatters"

All the region north of 42nd Street was a rocky neighborhood, tenanted by "Squatters," who put up a great battle when the work of building the Grand Central began. These Squatters had a precarious existence and depended on goats for a considerable part of their living. They were a unique feature in upper New York for many years. It was a wild country north of 42nd Street in the 60's and these rookeries covered all of what is now Central Park and along Fifth Avenue east, as well as 42nd Street.



The Crystal Palace

Not far from the rocks and shanties of 42nd Street on the east rose this palace of Industrial Arts on the west side of 42nd Street on what is now Bryant Park. It was known as the Crystal Palace and was the forerunner of all the expositions and world's fairs that have since succeeded. It was erected in 1853 with P. T. Barnum as president and Washington Irving among the directors. It caught fire one afternoon in '55 and was burned to the ground. At the extreme right is the Croton Reservoir, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, shown on an earlier page.



42nd Street and Madison Avenue about 1864

This is the corner of 42nd Street and Madison Avenue, about 1864, as it appeared while occupied by Dr. Tyng's Chapel. The depot was not yet built. A wood-burning locomotive can be seen in the distance at the right where the Grand Central Terminal now stands.



42nd Street and Madison Avenue Today

The corner of 42nd Street and Madison Avenue as it is today, showing a 25-story building in place of Dr. Tyng's little chapel and the great station of the New York Central in the distance where the locomotive is in the upper picture. The Hotel Commodore at the right.



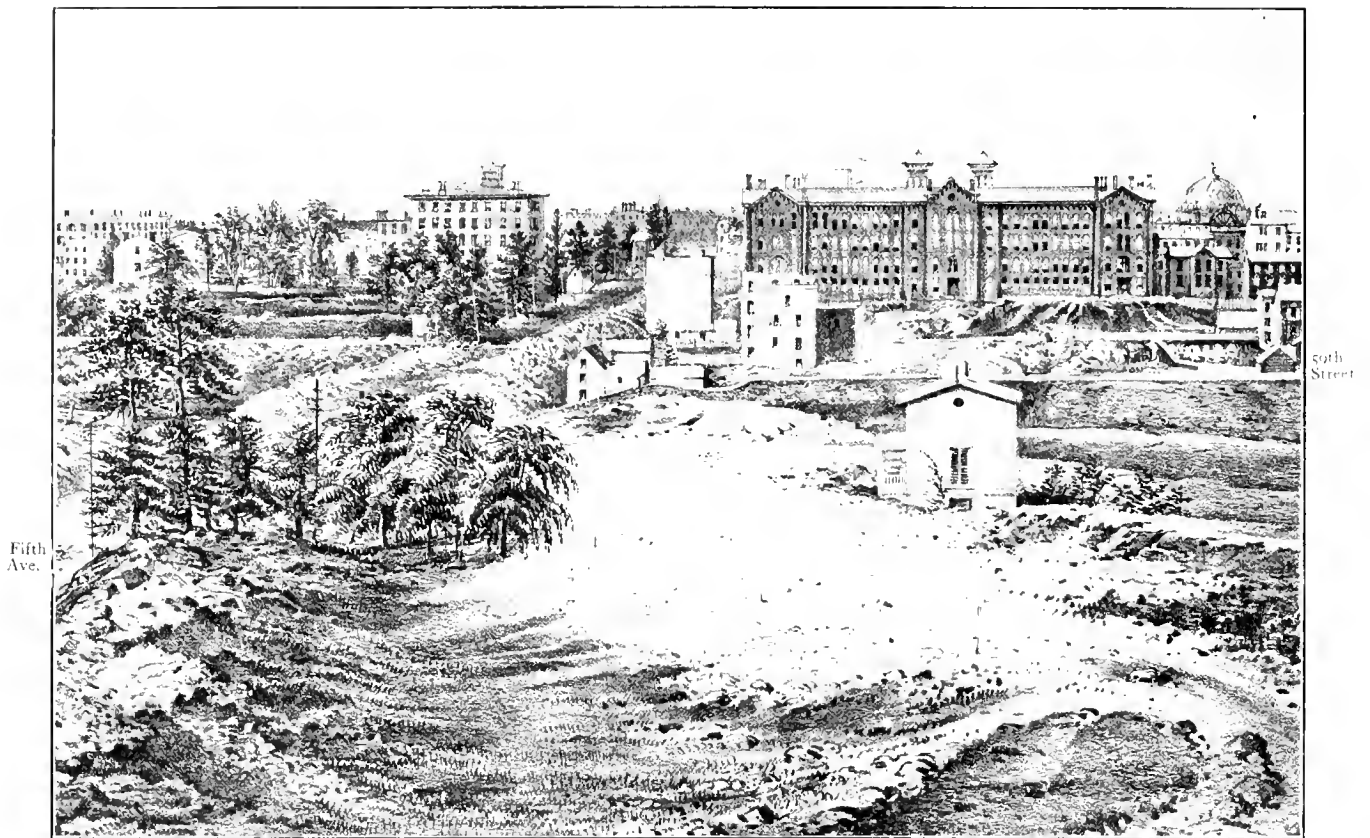
Park Avenue, 1870

Park Avenue north of the Grand Central, between 53rd and 57th Streets, while the tracks were still on the street level, about 1870. Steinway's Piano factory and other buildings were removed to make room for the present splendid apartment houses.



The Same Section of Park Avenue Today

It is now one of the most highly developed residential sections in town. At the right is St. Bartholomew's, one of the best known churches in New York. Adjoining it is the Ambassador Hotel.



Looking South on Fifth Avenue from about 63rd Street to 54th

The large building at right is St. Luke's Hospital and Columbia College is at left. The dirt road is Fifth Avenue. The small wooden building in centre on the Avenue is the New York Skating Club. The Lenox farm is at the left.

From Valentine's Manual, 1850



Looking South on Fifth Avenue Today from the Corner of 63rd Street



Fifth Avenue at 54th Street, 1876
 Showing Robert Bonner's old stable at left and the rear of
 St. Luke's Hospital.



*Fifth Avenue, looking North from
 54th to 59th Street, 1890*
 Steeple of St. Thomas' Church in centre. The quiet
 atmosphere of this residential street in the nineties is
 little different from the peacefulness indicated
 in the picture above.



Looking North from 51st Street
 The Avenue from St. Patrick's Cathedral to 59th
 Street. The Avenue today is one of the great
 cosmopolitan streets of the world. The building
 at right is the Union Club.



A Business District

34th Street and Sixth Avenue showing Gimbel's, Macy's, Herald Building and McAlpin Hotel. The Times Building is in the background to the left



The Theatrical District

Looking down town from 48th Street to the Times Building, shown in centre at 42nd Street.



©Lorenz J. Arnold Camera Corp. Taken from a height of 3000 feet.

NEW YORK FROM THE

One of the most remarkable views ever taken of New York. It shows the geographical location of the Island lying between the East River—which is in fact an arm of the sea separating Manhattan from Long Island—and the Hudson River. All the great Atlantic Liners have their docks on the Hudson River. Steamers for South and Central America, Bahama and the West Indies are mainly in the East River.

Of the many bridges and tunnels which connect the island with the mainland at different points, three bridges are shown. The one in the immediate foreground is the Williamsburg; the next, Manhattan, and the most distant, the first and best known of all, the famous old East River, or Brooklyn Bridge. The tall buildings in center are largely in the financial and business district downtown; the low-lying



THE SKY · OCTOBER 1922

buildings close to the East River in the main part of the picture, make up the much talked of First Side. A considerable portion of Brooklyn is shown in the left foreground, the bend in river at the left leads to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Above it is an important business and manufacturing district in Brooklyn ending with the bonded warehouses just below the "Heights." Governor's Island is seen at the

left with the Statue of Liberty in the foreground. The Harbor is to the left. In the upper portion a considerable part of New Jersey is shown, Jersey City, Newark, New York. A wide section properly comprises the entire upper portion. The picture thus includes an important section of the metropolitan area, a territory of about 60 square miles with a population of over 8,000,000 and over 300 miles of waterfront.



The Flatiron Building

The Flatiron Building, Broadway, Fifth Avenue and Madison Square at 23rd Street.



Residential Section of Fifth Avenue

Upper Fifth Avenue at 62nd Street opposite Central Park, showing the Metropolitan Club at the right and private residences and apartment houses which begin here and end at 95th Street, all facing Central Park.



The Pennsylvania Station on Seventh Avenue between 30th and 34th Streets

This great structure represents a striking combination of engineering and artistic skill. It connects New York with Long Island and the South by means of tunnels. The main room is one of the notable architectural achievements of America.



© American Studios

Riverside Drive, looking North from 72nd Street

The building at the right with lawn in front is the residence of Mr. Charles M. Schwab.



Upper End of Manhattan Island

The northern end of Manhattan Island still retains all its bucolic simplicity, and presents a striking contrast to the cloud-piercing structures that mark its southern end.



Lower End of Manhattan Island by Night

Few more dramatic contrasts can be imagined than between the extreme upper and lower ends of Manhattan Island as depicted in the views presented on this page.



Up Broadway from the Battery.



The End of the Island.



The Financial Section from the Hudson.



The Woolworth, Singer and Equitable Skyscrapers.



Looking North.

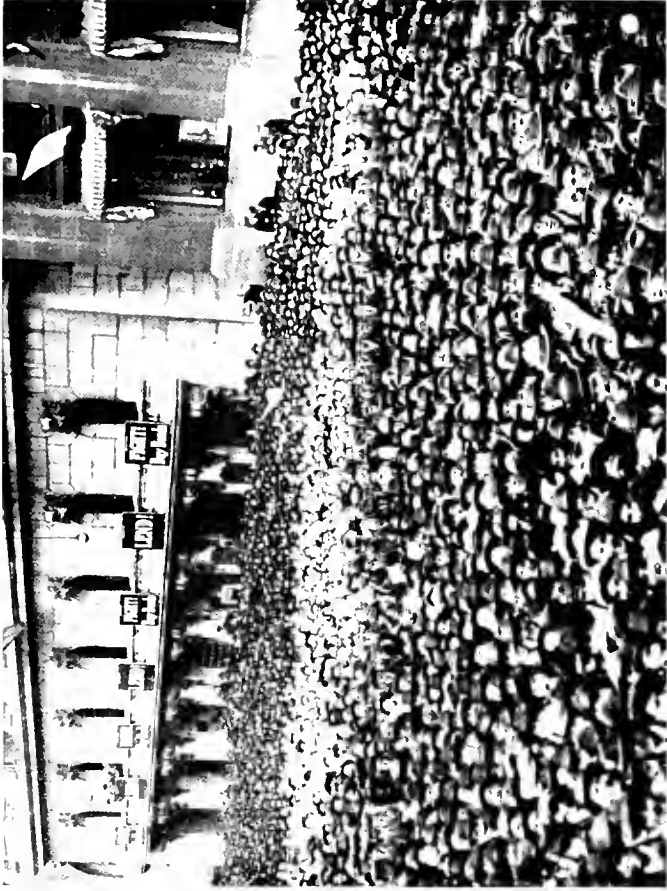


A Glimpse of the East River.

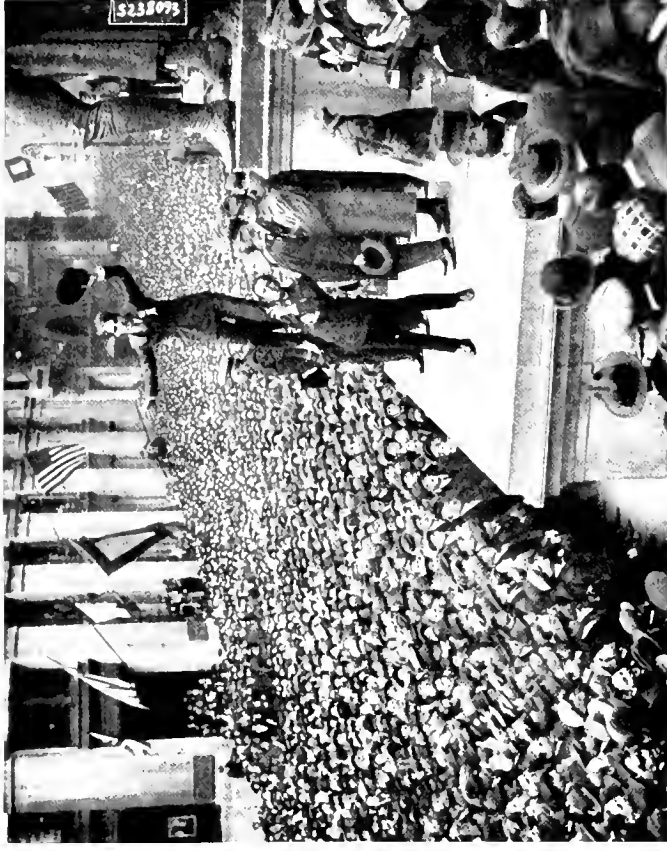
Aeroplane Views of New York

Some Aeroplane views in the canyon section of down town New York taken by Major Maxwell. In the second view from the top on the left is shown the Passenger Flyer used to show visitors over the City or to make special trips to nearby resorts.

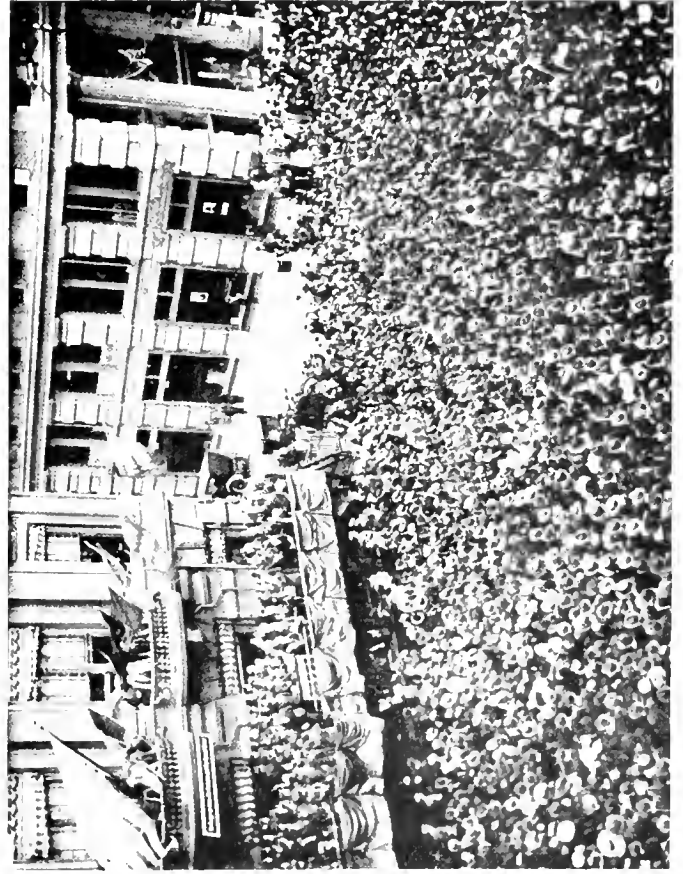
Photographs copyright by Major Hamilton Maxwell.



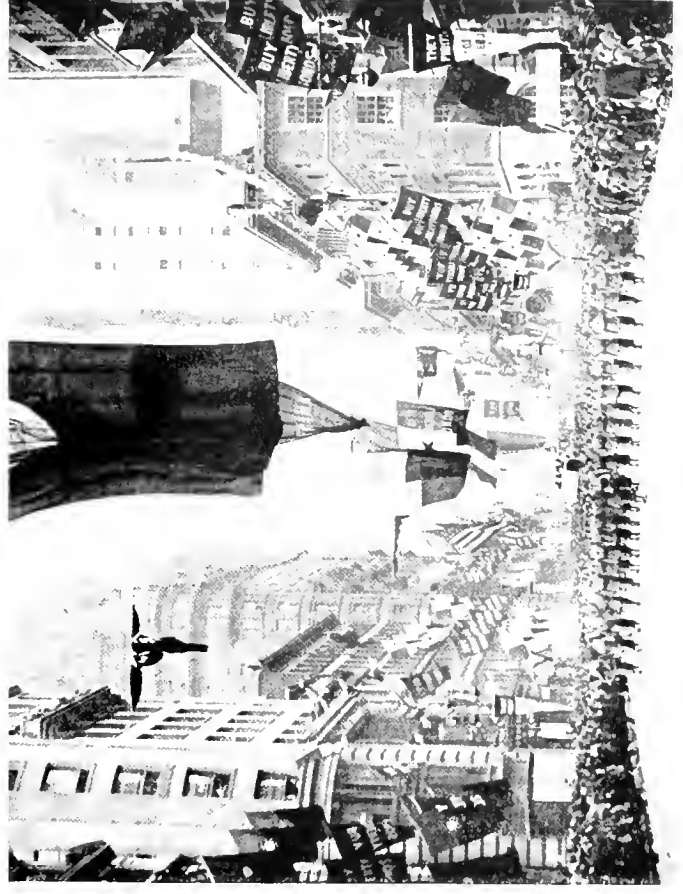
In front of the Sub-Treasury, Wall Street.



Chaplin, Fairbanks and John Philip Sousa.



In front of the Union League Club.



"The Avenue of the Allies."



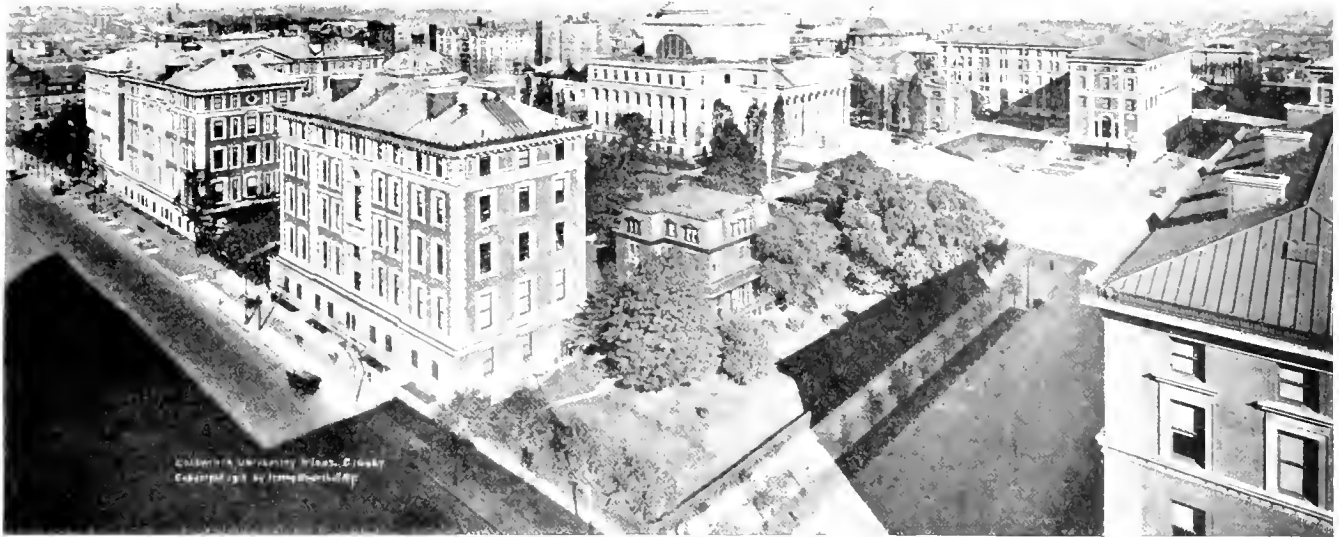
Cathedral of St. John the Divine

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights, as it will appear when completed.



St. Patrick's Cathedral

St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue between 49th and 50th Streets.



Columbia University at Broadway and 116th Street

The service of the great popular universities of the Middle Ages is paralleled by this institution with its enrollment of 32,000. Established as Kings College in 1754. The College grounds cover many blocks.



The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Fifth Avenue and 82nd Street. One of New York's greatest attractions for the visitor.



The American Museum of Natural History

At 77th Street and Central Park West. A marvelous collection of everything pertaining to its special field.



Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive

The Tomb of General Grant in Riverside Drive, 121st Street and Hudson River. Erected by popular subscription.



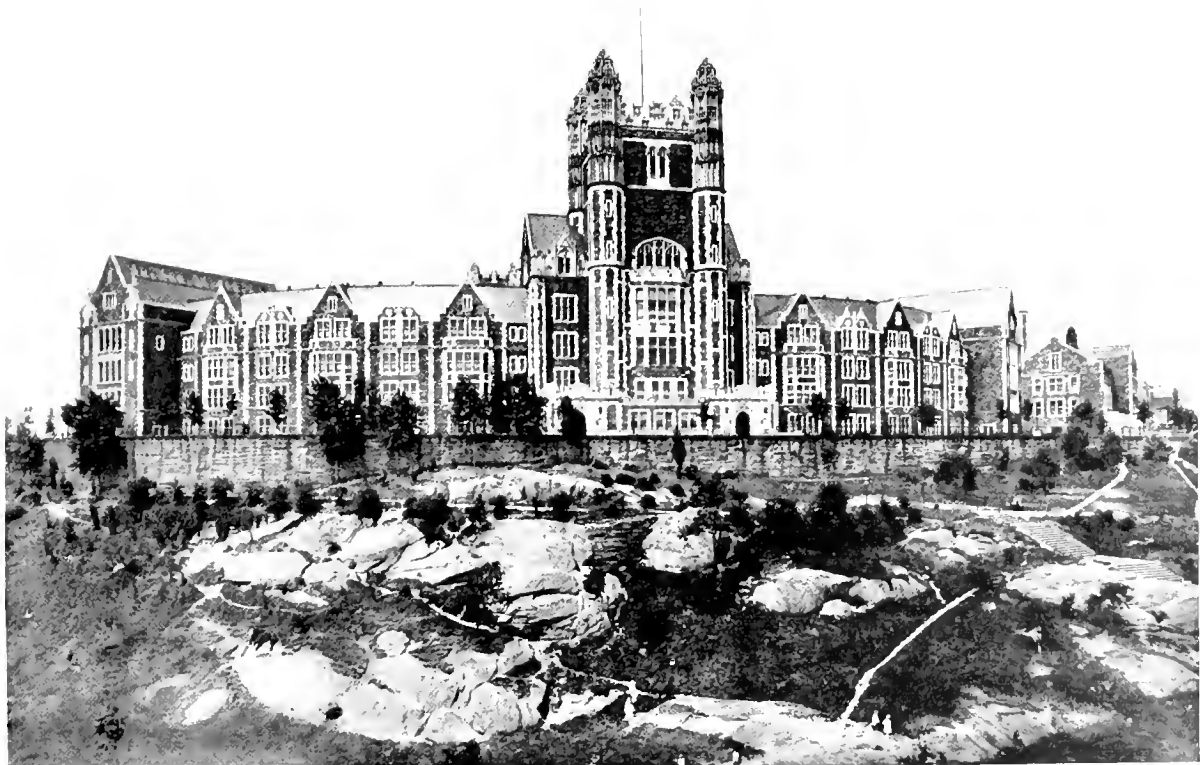
The Museums on Upper Broadway

In the Quadrangle on Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets and Riverside Drive is the famous Museum of the Hispanic Society; the American Geographical Society, the Numismatic Society, the American Indian Museum, Heve Foundation and the American Academy of Arts and Letters. This view shows the Broadway frontage.



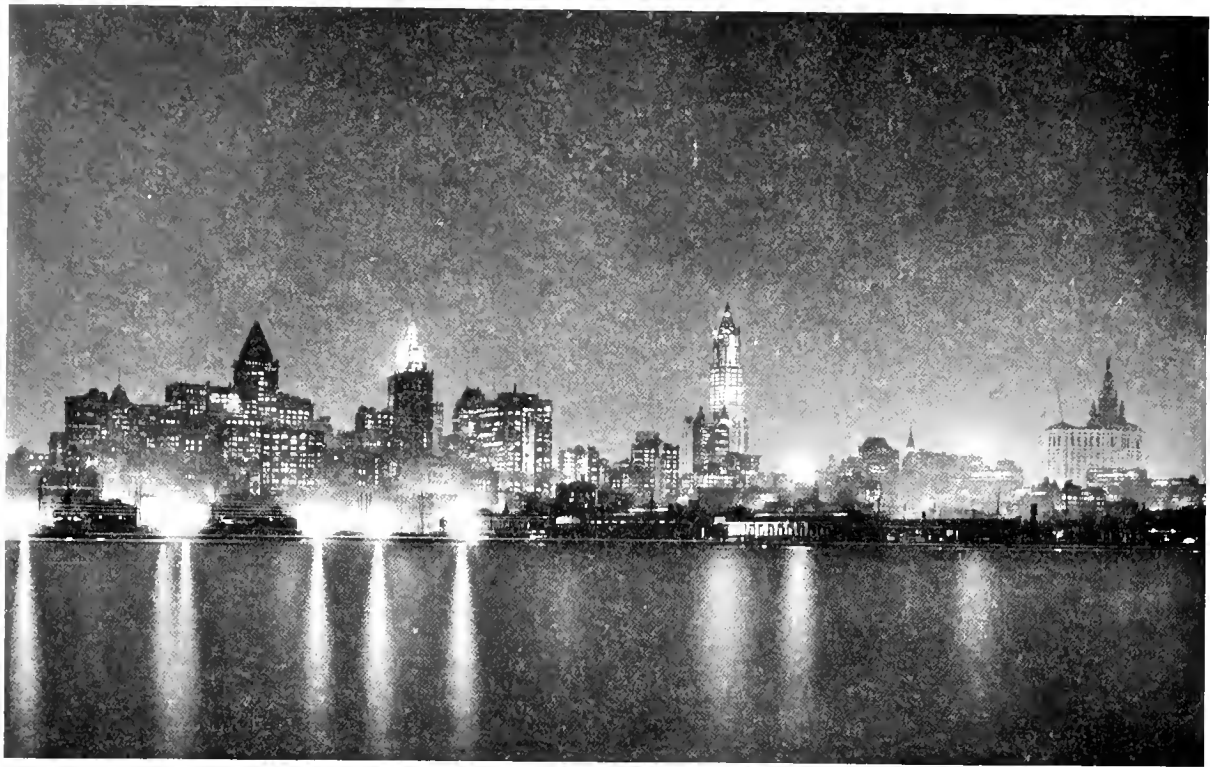
The Hall of Fame

The celebrated Hall of Fame presented by Helen Gould, in New York University at University Heights.



City College

The College of the City of New York, originally known as the "Free Academy." The largest free institution for higher education maintained by any city in the world. Enrollment over 17,000.



A Night View of the City from the East River



A Night View, Fifth Avenue and Central Park



Hester Street Fish Market

The great open air markets of the East Side. A view of the fish market in Hester Street. This is the type, little altered to this day, of the earliest markets in the world.



The Pushcart Vendors, Essex Street

All sorts of merchandise is sold by the pushcart vendors—hats, coats, dry goods, groceries, fruit, vegetables, etc.
This is a scene in Essex Street.



Up the Hudson

On the way to West Point, Steamer *Washington Irving* in the Highlands of the Hudson.



The Palisades

Birds of prey build their nests around the crags of the Palisades. A scene on the way to West Point.

Courtesy American Museum of Natural History

THE CREED OF NEW YORK

By BRUCE BARTON



I AM NEW YORK AND THIS IS MY CREED

I am New York; all men know my fame and outward aspect, but few there are who know my heart.

Not out of my own loins have my people come. They make their way to me from the East, across the ocean, where the Statue in my harbor lights their spirits with fresh hope.

From the West, and South, and North, from every farm and village, where clean-hearted, clear-eyed boys and girls have turned their faces toward me as the home of opportunity.

They are the builders who have made me great; and on what foundation stones, think you, have they built?

On Money? On Commerce? On Trade?

They have wrought with materials more eternal.

They have laid my foundations on Faith, and fashioned my greatness with Honor and the Plighted Word.

In my markets millions in gold pass back and forth upon the firm security of men's trust in one another.

When I give my word I do not falter. From every corner of the nation men have gone forth, relying on the promise of that word, to stretch great railroads across the continent; to open mines and rear new cities on the unbroken plains.

I am New York, the dwelling place of honor.

“A city that hath foundations,” whose cornerstone is Faith.

This expression of the spirit of New York was written under the inspiration of a War Loan Campaign, and was widely used as one of the advertisements of the Liberty Loan Committee in New York during the Victory Loan.

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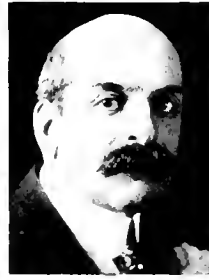
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WHAT TO SEE IN NEW YORK *and* HOW TO SEE IT

AQUARIUM

Battery Park, foot of Broadway. Elevated lines to Battery Place; subway to South Ferry. Building open free, every day. Hours for visitors: 9.00 A. M. to 5.00 P. M. Contains one of the most complete and interesting collections of marine life in the world.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

On Bedloe's Island, in the Upper Bay. This famous statue, the gift of the French Republic, may be seen from Battery, or one may obtain a satisfactory view of the exterior and return on the same boat. Time from Battery and return forty-five minutes, allowing fifteen minutes on Island. Fare round trip thirty-five cents. Boats leave from Battery every hour on the hour. If ascent of the Statue is to be made, allow two hours. The trip gives a good idea of New York Harbor and a good view of the skyline.

FRAUNCES' TAVERN

Southeast corner of Broad and Pearl Streets. West Side Subway to South Ferry, or East Side Subway to Battery Place. Washington's Headquarters in 1776. Here Washington took leave of his Generals. A handsome Colonial building with historic furnishings occupies the ground floor. Good restaurant in building.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

On Broad Street near Wall. Organized in 1792. Delegates to Convention are invited to visit the Exchange.

TRINITY CHURCH

On Broadway, facing Wall Street. The land on which the Church stands originally belonged to the West India Company. In Trinity Churchyard are the graves of Alexander Hamilton, Robert Fulton, William Bradford, Captain James Lawrence ("Don't give up the Ship!"), Albert Gallatin, and other famous Americans.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

On Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey Streets. It is the rear of the Church which is seen from Broadway, as the Church originally faced the Hudson River. This is the oldest church building now standing in New York. The pew in which Washington worshipped is designated.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

15 Nassau Street. New building in process of construction at corner of Liberty, Nassau and Maiden Lane to be completed the latter part of 1923.

EQUITABLE BUILDING

120 Broadway. Largest metropolitan office building in the world. Twelve thousand tenants, including office personnel. Estimated elevators carry 90,000 passengers every day. View from the 40th floor is one of the best in the city.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Broadway from Barclay to Park Place, 57 stories, 790 feet above the sidewalk. East Side Subway to Brooklyn Bridge. West Side Subway to Park Place. Highest building in the world. The floor area is 27 acres; has 34 elevators. Its cost, including ground, was \$14,000,000. Lookout Gallery on the 56th floor open to visitors. Admission fifty cents. A remarkable view on a clear day.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

East Side Subway to Brooklyn Bridge. West Side Subway to Chambers Street. The oldest of our great bridges. Was started in 1870. Thirteen years in building.

(The places listed above are all in lower Manhattan and can be seen in anywhere from two hours to half a day. Best plan to begin with Aquarium and then walk from place to place in the order given, ending at Brooklyn Bridge.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street. Uptown Buses Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. During Convention will be open from 10.00 to 5.30. On Mondays and Fridays an admission fee of twenty-five cents is charged; on other days, admission free. This is one of the great museums of the world. It is, of course, possible to spend years in the study of the great collections. However, for a casual visitor there are a few world famous features which may be seen adequately in a brief time. Among these are the Egyptian Collection, the Morgan Collection, the Altman Collection, and the Collection of Armor. A good plan, if possible, is to employ professional guides, who charge \$1.00 per hour for parties of four and twenty-five cents per hour per person additional.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Central Park West and 77th Street. West Side Subway to 79th Street, or West Side Elevated to 81st Street, or Buses Nos. 5, 8 and 9. Admission free except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when a fee of twenty-

five cents is charged. Here one may see, among a great variety of features, some of the most striking models and paintings ever made illustrating the prehistoric life of this continent. There is also a beautiful collection of birds and animals mounted in vivid reproductions of their natural surroundings.

(An afternoon can be enjoyably spent in visiting both the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History.)

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

Between 50th and 51st Streets, on Fifth Avenue. Notable for its harmony of proportion and workmanship. Excellent example of Gothic architecture. Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street. Building stands on part of the site of the old Croton distributing reservoir. Opened in 1911. Contains 1,309,000 volumes and pamphlets. Also contains beautiful paintings and sculpture.

CENTRAL PARK

Lies between 59th Street on the south and 110th Street on the north, and Fifth Avenue and Central Park West, a continuation of Eighth Avenue, east and west. It is the playground of the city. (A taxi ride through the Park is a pleasant relief from the rush of the city.)

GRANT'S TOMB

Overlooking the Hudson River at 125th Street. Take Buses Nos. 4, 5 or 8. The Buses pass along Riverside Drive, one of the principal residential sections of the city.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Take Subway, West Side, to 116th Street, or Buses Nos. 4, 5 or 8.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

In course of construction, at Morningside Drive and 110th Street. When finished, this will be one of the largest churches in the world. Take Bus No. 4, or West Side Subway to 110th Street.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Open free on five days of week. Admission charge of twenty-five cents on Mondays and Thursdays. Take Lexington, (Fourth Avenue) Subway or Broadway, (Seventh Avenue) Subway to 180th Street, *West*, Bronx Park. (Be sure to go to 180th Street *West*, because there is also a Station at 180th Street *East*). Splendid Zoological Exhibit, complete in all its details. Beautiful surroundings. Good restaurant inside of grounds.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN

Reached by Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad to Botanical Garden Station; by trolley to Bedford Park, or by Third Avenue Elevated Line to Bronx Park. Visitors coming by Subway, change to Elevated Station at 149th Street and Third Avenue. The collection includes plants from all parts of the world. It is within walking distance from the Zoological Park.

HALL OF FAME

Statues and tablets commemorating famous men and women of America. This memorial is on the grounds of the New York University in the Bronx. Best reached by taking the Jerome Avenue Subway (East Side) to Burnside Street Station.

ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE

Last resting place of one of our great Presidents. The grave is notable for its dignity and simplicity. Oyster Bay may be reached by automobile or by train from Pennsylvania Station (Long Island Side). Running time for train about one hour and a quarter.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS

One of the best sight-seeing trips in New York is to take a Subway, East Side or West Side, to South Ferry; then take an up-town Broadway surface car, get on the front seat and ride to 23rd Street. For five cents you will get a good idea of an interesting section of New York. Such a trip would require about an hour.

If interested in New York's congested East Side, take an East Side Subway to Brooklyn Bridge, find Center Street in direction of Municipal Building and walk to City Hall Place. Then to Mulberry Bend, the spot made famous by the late Jacob Riis. Then along Mulberry Street to Hester Street. This is the heart of Little Italy. Along Hester Street to the famous old Bowery. Then along the Bowery to Pell Street, which is New York's Chinatown. Then along Pell to Mott and back to Brooklyn Bridge. The walk can be made in forty minutes. It will give one a good picture of New York's congested Italian section, the Bowery and Chinatown. Delegates not familiar with New York should not attempt this walk at night without guides.

One of the favorite occupations of residents of New York is seeing New York from the tops of Fifth Avenue Buses. These Buses start from Washington Square, the heart of Greenwich Village, and run north on Fifth Avenue, passing first the lower residential district, then the shopping section and then the up-town residential area, which is occupied by the homes of many of America's most famous families. After leaving 59th Street, the Buses parallel Central Park. The ride from Washington Square to 110th Street will be found exceedingly interesting.

The Subway Station nearest to the Hotel Commodore is in the Grand Central Terminal for the East Side Trains, and Times Square for West Side Trains. From the Grand Central Subway Station a shuttle train runs to Times Square: "Follow the Green Line." Subway fare is five cents. Bus fare is ten cents. Buses stop on far corner; street cars on near corner. In riding on Buses, take seats on top if available.



*“ . . . where the Statue in my harbor lights their spirits
with fresh hope.”*

THE Committee acknowledges with cordial appreciation the remarkable co-operation rendered by organizations and individuals too numerous to mention in these pages. This generous assistance of practically the entire city indicates a spirit of cordial welcome to the American Bankers Association. Without it this Convention would not have been possible.

Compiled and arranged under the supervision of HENRY COLLINS BROWN,
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



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